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ANNIVERSARIES.

[Continued from First Page.]

the presiding speaker, had so heartily and so properly cheered. He complained to us our charitable "taking in" so many of "the foe," "the British," as the enemy," &c., and stopped short, knowing very well we were anxious to be taking in the creature comforts of the occasion.

Dr. THURSTON read the next toast, explaining that in the early times the Presbyterians were so feeble in New York City, that a Committee of the New England clergy was appointed to take charge of them. It was when JONATHAN EDWARDS was sent over to preach here, but returned shortly, satisfied that it was too contracted a field. The sentiment was as follows:

The Presbyterians in New York—While we rejoice that they no longer need the supervision of a Committee of Ministers in New-England, we assure them of our continued fellowship in their prosperity, as they had the sympathy of our fathers in adversity.

Rev. Dr. KEMP responded. He gently scored them for claiming all the Puritanism for Independents—Presbyterians were Puritans too. He honored their outspoken independence, and claimed to possess the same. He was born south of Mason and Dixon's line, and he loved his native soil. (Applause.) He was born a Presbyterian, and he loved his church, her church and them he loved too. There was no better Presbyterian than those who were converted out of the Independents. Deploring the recurring divisions of the Church, he still rejoiced in its unity. With a story about the grim disappointment that is once saw depicted on his brother Tennessee's face, when, at La Salle, that brother sat down to the slim relics of a feast that they hungry Presbyterians had just left, and nothing remained upon the table but a bottle of claret, so sour that not Fort's "Presbyterian sour" would concoct it, and an allusion to the supper that was then done, Dr. KEMP sat down, and the Quartette Club immediately sang: "There's a Good Time Coming!"

The next sentiment was as follow:

The successor of Jonah. He lives in an age when the sea of Tarshish can be navigated without the help of whales.

Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS of Mosul, took the house down with the shortest speech of the evening. He had been introduced as the "successor of Jonah." There were others better entitled than he to that honor, "for you remember," said he, "that Jonah made his reputation not because he went to Nineveh, but because he didn't." (Laughter.) When the Lord ordered him to go there and speak, he went the other way. I am not his successor; but there are a good many, even in this audience, who have not yet got out of the whale's belly. (Great laughter.)

The tenth sentiment was read, as follows:

The Pioneers of Christian Civilization in the West—The founders of an Empire greater than COLUMBUS discovered, or PIZARRO conquered.

Rev. President STURTEVANT, of Illinois College, in a few pertinent remarks, responded.

At 10 o'clock the President announced that this part of the entertainment was closed, that an abundant supper was provided in the next room, and that the twelve minutes' restriction of each one's gratification was now removed. Immediately, but without confusion, the immense crowd "went to press" into the supper room. The coffee seemed very fragrant, and no doubt all proved that something else than "reading makes a full man."

The American Abolition Society.

The American Abolition Society held an anniversary meeting yesterday morning in the City Assembly Rooms. The President, GERRIT SMITH, was present, and thereupon Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN one of the Vice-Presidents, occupied the Chair. Soon after the meeting organized, Mr. TAPPAN read the following

ADDRESS:

In the absence of the President of the American Abolition Society, Hon. GERRIT SMITH, I am called, as the senior Vice-President, to preside on this occasion. Twenty-five years ago the term "anti-slavery" was hateful to the people of the Free States. Now a majority glory in the appelation. But *anti slavery*, in the months of politicians, means non-extension, and in the minds of the largest part of the religious community, "Slavery sectional—Freedom national." The Bible, the Missionary and the Tract Societies are the representatives of the religious people of the Free States. But the Bible Society elects as a Vice-President a Southern Judge who sentenced to death a free man of color for an alleged attempt to secure the freedom of a slave girl, his betrothed wife. The Foreign Missionary Society affords *quasi* support to Slavery, by supporting Missionary pastors of churches among the Indians who fellowship slaveholders as members in good and regular standing. The Home Missionary Society is not prepared to disfellowship all slaveholders, and the Tract Society is not ready to call American Slavery a crime or a sin.

While this state of things exists it is necessary to sustain societies which aim at the enlightenment of public opinion at the North on the subject of Slavery. There is the American Missionary Association, which is both a foreign and home missionary society—Anti-Slavery in its principles and history. There is the American Anti-Slavery Society, of which Mr. GARRISON is President, which employs "moral suasion." And *this* Society, which employs both moral suasion and political action. The question is often asked, wherein does this Society differ from Mr. Garrison's Society? The answer is, his society is *merely* an Anti-Slavery Society, while this is an *Abolition* Society. *That* Society believes that the Constitution of the United States is Pro-Slavery, and therefore considers it "a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell." *They* proclaim "*No union with Slaveholders*," and urge a dissolution of these States. *This* Society, on the contrary, while agreeing with Mr. GARRISON that slaveholding is a crime against man and a sin against God, believe also that the Constitution is Anti Slavery—altogether so—in its design and provisions, and should be wielded directly for the Abolition of American Slavery.

While, therefore, we cannot have any moral or religious union with slaveholders, we must have and will have political union with them until, at the ballot box, and by the instrumentality of the government of this country—its legislature, its judiciary and its executive—the whole system of Slavery is annihilated—root and branch—and the accursed system no longer acts as a moral and political cancer upon the body politic, bringing American Republicanism and American Christianity into deserved contempt in view of the civilized world. We insist that the Constitution, interpreted by the legal rules and principles by which other instruments are interpreted, is Anti-Slavery; that instead of sanctioning Slavery, it wages war against it; and that those who administer the government are bound to use it for the protection of the citizens—black as well as white—and the delivery of the country from the great disturbers of its peace and prosperity.

A dissolution of the Union, were it practicable, would be useless and ruinous. Until the Free States are sound on the subject of human rights, such a measure would afford no remedy to the evils we deplore. The Pro-Slavery men in the free States compose as large a body, to say the least, as the slave oligarchy of the South. A dissolution of the Union, therefore, would leave the slaves to the tender mercies of the slaveholders, and leave the Pro Slavery men of the free States in our midst. We must labor to save the Union, put an end to Slavery, and have the Constitution what its framers intended it should be, a bond uniting in peace, harmony and freedom the whole people. To this end we must enlighten the public mind; purify the churches; awaken the consciences of the people; send to the State and National Legislatures those, and those only, who read, study, understand and obey both the Bible and the Constitution.

Then Slavery will come to a speedy end without a dissolution of the Union, without a servile insurrection, without, we trust, a display of the retributive justice of the Almighty. God speed the day!

But I will not further detain you, but invite you to listen to abler presentations of truth from those who have been invited to address you on this occasion.

The Treasurer's report was then read, as follows:

Report of the Transactions of the American Abolition Society during the past year.

Receipts	$6,546 14
Expenditures	6,134 26
Balance in Treasury	$411 88

The Society have published 104,520 copies of the *Radical Abolitionist*, a monthly paper, devoted to the promulgation of the doctrine of the power and duty of the American Government to abolish American Slavery. Sixty thousand copies have been distributed gratuitously.

The Society has also published the following: *The Kansas Struggle*, 3,000 copies; *Abolition Documents*, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 9,000 copies; *Review of Apologies of American Tract Society*, 2,000 copies; *Parkins' Sermon*, 4,000 copies; *Our National Charters*, 1,000 copies.

The Society has employed four agents during the past year, and hope to extend its usefulness by increasing the number of its publications and agencies.

Rev. WILLIAM GOODELL then read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the interpretation under which the Constitution of the Republic is generally received and applied, officially and unofficially, is in harsh conflict with the laws of human nature, and the principles of the English language—is absurd, malignant and mischievous—and is, therefore, to be indignantly and loathingly rejected.

Resolved, That the protection of human *beings* in the essential rights of our common humanity, is the first duty of *Society*; that Government is an institution of Society and an ordinance of God for this very end; that allegiance is conditioned upon protection, and hence in the nature of things, there can be no legitimate civil Government, however constructed or however limited, that is not bound and authorized to secure to all human beings, within its geographical limits, their natural, inalienable rights, such as life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That American *Slavery* is a most atrocious violation of essential human rights—that from the beginning of our national history, the nation and its Government have been responsible for its existence—that its tolerance has ever been, and still is, our great national sin—and that its long continuance has at length brought with it a pressure of retributions and dangers, which now render a National Abolition of Slavery a national necessity, indispensable to our national *freedom* and our national safety.

Resolved, That by the laws of the living God, as set forth in the Law of the Divine Creator, in divine worship, and moral and intellectual dignity ranked not in the human scale with property, and ought to be unqualifiedly separated by name from the whole creation, and that all enactments, customs and judicial decisions which reduce men to the condition of brutes by ruling them as property, are *nullities*, customs and decisions in open violation of the laws of God, and ought to be disowned, despised and branded as vile and wicked before all the people.

Resolved, That we repudiate all compromise with Slavery, as being iniquitous in principle and suicidal in practice; that we have no confidence in any expedient for the limitation or restriction of Slavery, short of its *utter and universal extinction*, throughout the whole country; that we consider the Constitution amply adequate to that purpose, and, therefore, we call on all the friends of liberty, North and South, to unite in wielding their constitutional powers to the direct *abolition of Slavery*, as the means of overturning the oligarchy that oppresses both the *white* man and the *colored* man.

Resolved, That the doctrine contained in the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of DRED SCOTT, with all its atheism, impiety, barbarism, bloody lust and folly to American freedom, we regard as the natural and logical result of the sentiment that Slavery has a legal and constitutional right to exist, and to be tolerated in the Slave States; and hence a repudiation of that doctrine, by the people of this country, must be the first step toward neutralizing the effects of the decision, and of affording protection, either to our colored citizens, to the free settlers in Kansas, or to the liberties of the people in general.

I content myself that inasmuch as all just government and right among political men have their basis in the principles of morality and religion, we earnestly implore all religious teachers, churches, missionary and publishing religious societies and committees, not only to forbear all religious fellowship with slaveholders, and a mingling with slaveholding, but in all suitable ways to bear their many solemn testimony against this great national sin, as they would be free from the guilt of it, and as they would be faithful to the oppressed in accordance with the teachings of the Saviour, who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Rev. BENJAH GREENE was the first speaker introduced. He moved the adoption of the resolutions, and said he considered them worthy of universal admiration. The natural results of the establishment of justice were, he said, clearly described in the introduction to the organization of our government. Said he, there exists among us a thing which bears the name of an "institution," in which all the objects described in the constitution are ruthlessly trampled under foot, and divine law utterly repudiated. This institution has attained such a commanding position as to exercise a controlling national influence. It has become the institution. It is the existence of this institution which had called the convention together, and which had occasioned wide-spread alarm, and the deepest solicitude for our national safety. It is alleged by those who speak authoritatively, and by those who must content themselves to speak despondantly, that there was a secret understanding existing that the terms in the constitution here used are to have some other interpretation than that our fathers understood among themselves that they meant no such thing as they said—that while they talk of great injustice and the general welfare, they all they understood each other full well to make no sacrifice to attain any such results—that in their aims they intended no such thing. Of that we are very confidently assured; and those who hold up our fathers in this respect, bid us look upon them with deep reverence, and tell us if we do not recall their memories with veneration, we are not patriotic. At the same time they hold up their character as base and infamous. Just as if a minister should hold up God as a very fiend—a most essential devil—and then bid us fall down and worship him as worthy of all love and worship. If this character of our fathers was established, he could feel nothing for it but deep abhorrence. He then referred to the clauses of the Constitution that are quoted to show that Slavery is embodied therein. There was not, he said, a word in our mother tongue more definite in its meaning than the term persons. They to whom this term is to be applied are described simply and absolutely as persons. Has this word a signification of its own? There is another term used in distinction from this, and that is property. These are distinct terms, and you must not confound them. You may take one of these words, property, and torture it as you will, and you can never raise that which it describes to the dignity of persons. Property, in all cases, belongs to personality. Strike personality out of existence and where is property? Suppose there is no I myself, and where would you find property? If there is no I, where is mine? Your possessive pronouns depend entirely upon your personal pronouns. We are required to fall foul of our own mother tongue, and confound things entirely distinct, by those who seek to justify Slavery by the Constitution. Slaves are neither treated as persons or property—or, rather, they are treated sometimes as persons and sometimes as property. By whose authority are we thus to rush into conflict with the English language, and tear out the heart-strings of human nature and trample them under foot? If we attempt to digest such absurdities, we shall find ourselves choked and suffocated in the attempt. Have we derived our rich privileges from these men, who would thus have us torture words? No! We appeal to the Almighty God. Every man is to receive the Constitution for himself. As the Indian Chief, when King GEORGE held out his hand for him to kiss, said, "No! Me King, too!" so we approach the graves of our fathers, and interpret their words for ourselves.

He was followed by Mr. WILLIAM GOODELL, who read the resolution again. He repeated that it was *the duty of every Government to protect the natural* rights of all its unoffending people, and that, if such protection were not afforded, the people were not bound to sustain it. He entered into a somewhat lengthy consideration of the power of the General Government over the subject of Slavery, and arrived at the conclusion that no State Legislature could pass a Personal-Liberty bill, while allowing the National Government to have anything to do with the existence of Slavery.

SPEECH OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

I have traveled four hundred miles and more to attend this abolition meeting. I am not discouraged by the present aspect of the country, but rather feel encouraged. It has nothing to lose, but all to gain. Starting with nothing, all was clear gain. There has never been a real victory over the Anti-Slavery movement, but it has been rolling on all-powerful, and will eventually be triumphant. Many efforts have been made to settle this question by the wisdom of our statesmen by a compromise—that is the name our legislators gave it. [Applause.] Then there was another settlement in 1820, when JOHN QUINCY ADAMS advocated it. It was settled again by the annexation of TEXAS, and then again in 1850, by declaring the black monstrosity of human bondage should find admission into this Union. The Fugitive Slave bill was to settle it, and four years afterwards it was again settled by what is called the "Douglas settlement,"—the scamp, I wish he had another name. [Laughter and applause.] Now we have another settlement, called the "Taney settlement." The fact that there is no settlement must greatly encourage us. I have no idea that the Taney settlement will lull the nation to sleep upon the subject of Slavery. They provide that there is no justice or mercy for the black man. No outrages that may be committed upon them will be regarded within the Temple of American Justice, for there they will receive no consideration. It is settled by that decision that we are not and cannot be citizens, but only regarded as property. Wherever the Constitution extends that right of property must be regarded. This is peculiarly the colored man's question. It is a question of colored men's rights in this Republic, and he has everything at stake in this controversy. While my hair is woolly, my nose flat and my skin dark, this will be a colored question. There are, however, some colored men who are not exactly of African descent, but partly of Anglo-Saxon and Mongolian descent. Formerly the Anglo Saxons were the slaves of the Celts.

I will now examine the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which cannot stand or injure us, for it oversteps the modesty of nature and accomplishes its own defeat. A huge judicial lie has been palmed off upon you. You cannot look upon us but as human beings with the same feelings and having the same destiny as yourselves. You must brand this infernal decision as a lie before God. Happily for us, human rights have been decided in a higher Court than that of the United States—the Supreme Court of God Almighty. The Supreme Court cannot undo what God has done, which is to create all men free. Man was born with this right, and it was his before they comprehended it. Some have laughed at SEWARD when he talked of a higher law, but Lord BROUGHAM told us of that long ago. Freedom is inherent in us, without any declaration of Judge TANEY. I am not afraid of this decision, for it will increase agitation, and the efforts will not silence the question. Agitation will continue. WEBSTER, CLAY, and CALHOUN, who have undertaken to put down the movement, have been silenced by it. Judgments have come and will come upon us if we continue Slavery, Kansas, the striking down of SUMNER, and other things, and the crushed worms in the Southern States who have been whipped into submission—these worms from whom we never expected one manly movement will turn against their oppressor. I believe that the judgment of God is shown in the poisoning at Washington, for when men who sell and prostitute their cooks they must expect to meet death in the pot. Don't enslave me to cook for you. [Laughter.] The insurrections in Kentucky and Tennessee are hopeful signs. No sign of encouragement was so hopeful. I am satisfied that we must do something like what the white people have done. We are regarded as quiet, pious people, we can shout hymns, and are as good as other people, but it is said we do not love liberty well enough to die for it, but the insurrections that I have alluded to give the lie to it. The *negro* who was whipped to death with a *view to extract from him the names of his* confederates in the late insurrection died a martyr to his cause. We have no right as individuals to go out of it until we put down Slavery. We are responsible in the Union for Slavery, and going out does not free us from it. Within or without the Union we are responsible for Slavery, and we are bound by all our every means to put an end to the Slavery question. [Applause.] Abolitionists, recognizing the Union, are responsible for Slavery, and they have their share of the guilt. The Constitution does not recognize Slavery.

Mr. REMOND said that he should be happy to meet the orator on any platform that he might select to discuss the question.

Mr. DOUGLASS said that he should be happy to meet him any evening after Wednesday to discuss that subject.

And now, as there were pistols and coffee for two, he would retire.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

American Temperance Union.

The twenty-first anniversary of this Association was held last evening in the Central Presbyterian Church. The attendance was by no means large.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. Dr. JOHN MARSH. He stated that, owing to illness, the President of the Society, Hon. GIDEON N. BARNES, of Massachusetts, was prevented from attending. He read a communication from Mr. BARNES, in which he refers to the license law recently passed by the Legislature,

Rev. Mr. DENNISON, of Buffalo, then offered prayer.

The annual report was read by Rev. Dr. MARSH. It stated that a system of license had succeeded a free trade in liquor. Connecticut, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Rhode Island, Michigan and Iowa, maintained the law. England, Scotland and Wales were making rapid strides towards a prohibitory law. Other parts of the world were adverted to, where there are hopeful indications. The Report closes with the expression of regret that no more has been accomplished during the past year. A resolution is appended that the friends of Temperance seek in future their great dependance more on *moral* than on legislative influence, and yet that the sale of intoxicating liquors would not be licensed beyond the license allowed to any other civil and moral evil. A special Temperance press is commended as necessary and obviously very useful.

The Rev. RUFUS W. CLARKE, of Southwick, then addressed the assembly. The great question was, whether in this country 400,000 drunkards should be permitted to proceed without molestation. It was not a one-sided issue, nor a thing for one-ideas men. And yet we have to thank God for one-idea men—PENN, for instance, or NEWTON and his idea of salvation. The speaker rejoiced to see the question agitated either in the pulpit or on the platform, or in the Legislature—any where, if there be power. The reverend gentleman regarded the Prohibitory Law as growing out of the civilization of the 19th century, and told several illustrative anecdotes, interspersed with very harmless attempts at drollery. The idea of "moral character" as a pre-requisite for a rum-seller, was rather cleverly satirized. The necessity of "backbone" was dwelt on as a qualification especially for legislators. Drugged liquors came in for denunciation. It was "green vitriol," "Prussic acid," and the so-called "sacred rights of property," against sobriety, health and common-sense, little emaciated children are mostly the offspring of drunken parents. Intemperate fathers frequently have children more or less idiotic or uninstellectual. Many other broad and general principles were excellently illustrated—some of them by stories of an amusing, others of a deplorable character. There was a deal of laughter, especially among the ladies, at the funny anecdotes of the reverend speaker.

The Rev. THEODORE CUYLER, D. D., was the next speaker.

Rev. T. L. CUYLER said: This temperance cause of ours, Mr. President, is like the old Stuyvesant pear tree. As I passed the veteran tree on the Third-avenue, to day, I noticed that it is still "fair and flourishing." That tree was a veteran when PATRICK HENRY was pouring his red hot eloquence into the Virginia House of Delegates and WASHINGTON was encamped on Dorchester Heights; when OLIVER was yet a schoolboy and WELLINGTON was unborn; when CHATHAM was yet thundering in the British Parliament and JOHNSON was growling in the literary clubroom. But it is blooming still. To day it is white with May blossoms; to-morrow it will be green as an emerald with summer leaves. So with our good old cause. Its leaf never withers, and whatsoever it doeth shall yet prosper."

To be sure, Sir, we have had wintry days. Things have looked discouragingly lately. But the truth is an everlasting plant: Satan never yet cut the limbs so close but that they grew again. The great questions for us to do, are: 1st. How shall we restore an earnest tone of public sentiment in behalf of total abstinence and prohibition? The two must go together. It is idle to separate them, or raise foolish conflict between them. As well set a man's hands fighting his feet. We need both; we must have both. The English people are just now most unwisely setting the two into opposition to each other. Whereas moral suasion and legal action are *Siamese twins*; you cannot make one live well without the other. Let no moral suasionist cease to battle for prohibition. Let no prohibitionist forget that the support of all good law rests on the moral conviction of the people, and these come from the spread of truth.

The second practical question is "What shall we do as to the new License Law?" Shall we ignore it? Shall we assail it? or shall we try hard to enforce it? For one I say, let us *enforce it thoroughly* so as to make it as prohibitory as possible. It will not answer for Temperance men to set the paralicious example of despising law! No, No. This is not the law we asked for; but it is the law our Legislators have given to the Empire State. Let us stand by it. Abominable and wicked as is the principle of licensing men to sell poison and pestilence and perdition, yet this new law does not *require* the granting of license. It only *allows* the licensing of dram-shops under certain conditions. If the Commissioners see fit to withhold licenses they can do so, and then we can punish severely the unlicensed vender. I earnestly hope that the friends of Temperance will everywhere sustain nobly the Commissioners of Excise in refusing all licenses to keep a tippling house. This law requires backbone to enforce it; but without that, the original Maine Law would be worthless.

Besides the possibility of prohibiting the sale of liquor, the new law has other features which give it a strong claim for a fair, impartial trial. It forbids the opening of a grog-shop on the Sabbath. It requires Railroad Companies to keep sober employees. It forbids the sale of liquor to servants and minors. On election days it puts the ballot-box out of the intolerable stench of the rum-bottle. If men ought ever to be sober it is when they are made "the powers that be" to control the policy of the nation through the ballot. The lowest tyranny on earth is the tyranny of a drunken mob led up to the polls by a pot-house partisan, as bullocks are led up to the shambles.

Mr. CUYLER urged upon his fellow reformers the need of hold-on-ativeness and patience in this good work. WILBERFORCE toiled through a whole generation before the accursed slave-trade was pronounced and punished as piracy. Opinion grows slowly; but, like the Stuyvesant tree, it survives its planters and bears fruit through the ages. We must put our trust in *truth* rather than in majorities. He who has God on his side is always in a majority. GALILEO was once in a minority of one; so was COLUMBUS; but they have both brought over the world to their positions. The day is coming when the whole civilized world will as surely believe in NEAL Dow's moral discoveries as they do now in the results of the Florentine's telescope and the Genoese navigator's compass, after a hymn from the choir,

Mr. SINCLAIR, from Scotland, addressed the audience.

He said that from the observations he had made in this country, where he arrived only three months ago, he had not met with that abandonment of the efforts of the friends of Temperance, he had been led to expect. What good cause has not been wounded in the house of its false friends. It was so in the cause of religion, but that was no argument against its truth. Of the 94,000 commitments at the Tombs, he could not find that during the last six years there had been more than two temperance men in that prison. He regretted the difficulty of obtaining accurate statistics to carry home with him to Scotland. The Scotch had got so accustomed to value correct tables, that they could hardly investigate any subject without their aid. He was delighted to find that *reformatory* institutions take the lead in America, and they are made up as he believes of the *children of* drunkards. He thought it important to determine whether it be not *hereditly* and absolutely so. Men are never more moral than the law—on this account, he regretted we had come back to a license law. Scotland could not take such rapid steps as America, but her steps were surer. The Scotch deliberated, but it was to save retrograde movement. Their inquiry is, What is the next step? making the footing always firm and good. In Scotland, closing the liquor-stores on the Sabbath had diminished the number of criminals one-half. Time only could show whether it would have the same effect here. Why not? One of the prisons in Edinburgh is to let, and there will soon be another. The Scotch cannot (he says) comprehend how it is that where every man is an equal law-maker, the people are such notorious law-breakers. Now, the Scotch reverence and obey the laws which they have no hand in making. The Americans obey such laws as they have "a mind to." What do they mean by a law being right and lawful, yet not "constitutional?" Is that which is "constitutional," something which is above that which is right. Have you, said he, some higher standard than that of right and law? The speaker hardly knew how to report the matter on his return. He commended the Sunday Schools and denounced the liquor, which were not correctly designated merely as slop-shops.

Mr. SINCLAIR proceeded to argue the general question of temperance in a very forcible and perspicuous manner, and though the hour was getting late, the interest of the meeting showed no diminution to the close.

The Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

The Convention of Delegates from various Houses of Refuge in the United States entered upon their third and last day's session at 10 o'clock, at Clinton Hall. Mr. ISAAC COLLINS, of the Philadelphia House of Refuge, the President in the chair.

The discussion upon the resolutions offered at the previous day's session was resumed. The following resolution was the only one adopted:

Resolved, That committals to the House of Reformation shall always be till the children are of age, to be released only at the option of the managers of such Reformatories, that the object of such committals is not punishment but reformation, and that no delinquent should be discharged until satisfactory evidence of reformation is given.

The nine resolutions offered in connection with the above it was voted to let lay over till the next annual meeting, in order to give them more thought and further discussion.

A large number of delegates spoke to the different resolutions, giving their views as to the best general management of the inmates of Houses of Refuge. Some of the resolutions, however, were thought to be of most vital moment to the interests of those placed within the walls of reformatory institutions on the resolution adopted. The one above all else in the management of Houses of Refuge, was unanimously observed to be not committing the inmates for a long term of years. Under the present system of short sentences, it was urged that the inmates did not go out reformed. By being subjected to longer confinement they would each be learned a good trade, and go into the world at an age when they were better able to resist temptation. It was thought that the resolution should be passed, now that the attention of different State Legislatures might be called to the fact, and take action accordingly.

The reports of Standing Committees were presented. Mr. WOOD, Superintendent of the Western House of Refuge, Rochester, New-York, from the Committee on a uniform system of reports, submitted the report of his Committee. The Committee recommended that the annual reports of Houses of Refuge should give more extended and uniform details relative to their respective institutions, as follows:

1. The whole number received since the opening of the Institution.
2. The number received during the current year, and offences for which committed.
3. Number disposed of during the year by being discharged, escaping and death.
4. Nativity of all the inmates.
5. Average age of those received.
6. Their domestic condition before entering, whether parents are dead or living, temperate or intemperate.
7. Literary attainments on entering and progress during term of detention.
8. Minute details of the receipts and disbursements, showing as nearly as can be the cost per capita for each inmate, exclusive of buildings and permanent improvements.

Hon. HENRY BARNARD, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Reformatories, made an exceedingly interesting verbal report touching the number, history, condition and government of houses of refuge in Europe. He mentioned the receipt of a number of reports, as also an invitation to attend an International Congress of Reformatory Institutions, to be held at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, on the 19th of next September.

The two reports were accepted. It was decided, also, to send delegates to the International Convention referred to. The naming of these delegates was left with the Business Committee, to be agreed upon at a future period.

Mr. PACKARD, of Hartford, submitted the following questions to the Convention, which were referred to a Committee to report upon at the next Convention:

1. Would you prescribe any general rule as to the age over or under which boys or girls shall not be admitted to a Reformatory?
2. What has been your experience or observation as to the average age of those who have derived most benefit from a House of Refuge?
3. Is there any objection to binding several children to persons living in the same district or neighborhood?
4. Have you had any difficulty in finding employment for inmates, and if so, by what means and to what extent has it been obviated?
5. What has been your experience or observation as to the trades or business to which it is best to bind the inmates of a Refuge?
6. To what extent and by what means is religious instruction given in connection with secular?
7. Is any special attention given to the improvement of the present habits and manners of the inmates, particularly cleanliness and propriety?
8. What is the best method of employing the Sabbath, and what auxiliary sources have you found most valuable, to secure a proper observance of the day, without weariness and disgust to the pupil?
9. Do you approve of associating together under any circumstances boys and girls committed for truancy and filial misconduct, but without any imputation upon their honesty or chastity with those committed on a charge of felony or prostitution?
10. Would it be wise (if practicable) to compel parents to contribute to the support of their children in the Refuge?
11. What would you regard as the chief points to be kept in view in selecting a site for a Refuge and in the construction and arrangement of buildings?
12. That on the leading considerations that should determine us on a longer detention of an inmate in a Reformatory is inexpedient.

Closing the Convention, resolutions were passed returning thanks to the officers and managers of the New-Jersey House of Refuge for the hospitality shown to delegates in attendance from Houses of Refuge in other cities, as also to the venerable President for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided. In reference to the latter, the President made some very feeling and touching remarks. It was agreed to hold the next Convention in this City on the second Tuesday of May, 1858.

American Congregational Union—Business Meeting.

The business meeting of the American Congregational Union was held yesterday afternoon, in the lecture-room of Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S church, in Union-square. Rev. Dr. WALKER, of Ohio, offered prayer. The chair was filled by the President of the Union, Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., of New-Haven. After the prayer, the Treasurer read his report, as follows:

DR.—To cash for expenses:

Rent of room	$395 00
Traveling expenses	147 75
Year book	124 10
Secretary	70 50
Postage, &c.	91 36
Loan from E. B. Chittenden	1,200 00
Interest on said loan	151 60
Balance on hand	264 66
Total	$2,945 00

CR.—By cash received from various sources, as follows:

Subscription from annual members	$678 61
Subscription from life members	259 00
Donations from churches	325 61
Sales of year books	24 55
Subscription of seven members to repay E. B. Chittenden's loan	1,200 00
Contribution from Church of the Pilgrims	179 38
Total	$2,945 00
Balance on hand	$264 66

The election of officers was next proceeded with. The President, Rev. Dr. BACON, was reflected. So were the Vice-Presidents of the past year, with the exception of Rev. Mr. BARTLETT of New-Hampshire, who had removed to Illinois, whose place was supplied by Rev. Dr. STORRS of New-Hampshire. The Trustees of the last year were reflected, with the addition of Rev. Rufus W. Clarke of Brooklyn; Mr. Chauncey W. Moore and Lycurgus Egerton, also of Brooklyn; William Allen and H. A. Huribut of New-York, and Charles R. Fowers, Jacob Campbell, Jr., and James W. Elwell of Brooklyn, making altogether twenty-one Trustees, the constitution of the Society allowing thirty. The Corresponding Secretary, Rev. ISAAC P. LANGWORTHY of Chelsea, Mass., was re-elected.

After the transaction of this formal business, Rev. Dr. CLARK advocated the claims of the Congregational Library Association to the consideration of the public. A suitable building had been engaged in Boston for the preservation of relics, valuable not only in their connection with the history of the Church, but with the history of the country. Among those already collected, was a flagon that had come over in the *Mayflower*, and been used by the earliest Christian Church in Massachusetts.

Rev. Dr. BACON commended the enterprise. The "Remains of the Fathers" should be gathered together. He thought such an institution eminently worthy of encouragement.

Rev. E. W. GILMAN, of Cambridgeport, Mass., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we have heard with gratification the statement of Rev. Dr. CLARK, respecting the purpose of the Congregational Library Association to secure in Boston a suitable place for the preservation of books and manuscripts relating to the history of our churches, and of our country, and that, rejoicing with the success thus far attending their efforts, we commend their enterprise to all the Congregationalists of the land.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON offered a resolution to the effect that a meeting of the members of the Union should be called at some time during the ensuing Fall to meet at Detroit, to confer with Western brethren. Carried.

After the transaction of some other minor business the meeting adjourned.

Centennial Celebration of the "New," or Swedenborgian Church.

The disciples of the Church of the New Jerusalem celebrated yesterday, a great event in the history of their association. A century ago the first meeting of that denomination was organized at Stockholm, the founder being EMANUEL SWEDENBORG. The centennial celebration commenced in the Swedenborgian Church, in Eleventh-street, the building being well filled with an intelligent congregation. The services were conducted by Rev. B. F. BARRETT. It being the initiatory meeting of a celebration which is intended to last four days, the purely religious services were the only features prescribed for the present day's proceedings. Mr. BARRETT preached the sermon—the text of which was taken from Revelations, chap. 1, verse 7, "Behold he cometh with clouds, and every eye shall see him, and they also which pierced him; and all kindred of the earth shall wail because of him."

The event, the preacher said, which they had met to commemorate, was second only to the event of the birth of the Saviour, occurred as the shepherds who watched their flocks by night at Bethlehem; and no event would succeed it, of equal importance, until the world came up to be judged at the final day. The last century was the first period of mental improvement since the dark ages. But since the year 1757, when SWEDENBORG inaugurated the new church, the difference in the improvement of the mental and religious culture of society, and in the conditions of the human mind, was greater than that between day and night, or Summer and Winter in the physical world. Nor had any religion only progressed since that period, but science also. Astronomy, chemistry, electricity, botany, had been almost perfected since the existence of the New Church. Geology had its origin since that time, and many of the most useful discoveries and inventions dated from that period. Previous to 1757, the philosophic spirit that formed itself into benevolent associations was almost unknown, and superstition was now driving out. Men lived more at their ease and less on duties. And education, the diffusion of knowledge, and the influence of the press had imparted new powers, which, if the "departed" were the possessors of kings and nobles. The preacher urged his audience to disseminate by every means in their power the writings of SWEDENBORG, as the best means of revealing the light of Heaven to man's souls.

A social reunion of the members of the New Church was held last night at Dodworth's rooms, in Broadway, adjoining Grace Church. Prof. SEARS will deliver an oration to-morrow at Hope Chapel. On Saturday a business meeting will be held at Hope Chapel, and the centennial celebration will conclude on Sunday morning, with special service, at the Eleventh-street Church.

Five Thousand Dollars Reward!

The PROPRIETORS of the NEW-YORK TIMES hereby offer a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person or persons who will furnish them information which shall lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL.

The Proprietors of the TIMES are prompted to this course by a profound conviction that the regular authorities of the City and State cannot be relied on for such action as the interests of the people demand at their hands, and that the Public Press will in this instance, as in many others, be found the truest representative and most faithful guardian of the Public welfare. The action thus far taken by the officers of the law has signally revealed their utter incompetency and inability to prosecute such an inquiry as it should be carried on. The parties indicted for the crime have been acquitted by a Jury, and all further efforts to trace it to its author seem to have been abandoned. The Mayor of the City alleges that he has no power to offer a reward for the discovery of the murderer. The Police and other municipal authorities seem to be too much engrossed in disgraceful struggles for power and patronage, to be able to give the requisite degree of attention to the protection of the lives of our citizens; and the Governor of the State has thus far given no indication of a purpose to exercise the power with which he is clothed to promote the ends of justice in this particular instance.

Under these circumstances, unless some action is taken by our citizens, this most horrible and atrocious crime is likely to pass unpunished;—our City must bear the reproach of permitting the most horrible atrocities to be perpetrated with entire impunity; the hundreds and thousands of abandoned ruffians who abound in all large cities are to learn, that any citizen may be assassinated in the most open manner, in his own room, surrounded by the inmates of his own house, in a street every foot of which is occupied by dwellings, at an hour when the utmost silence prevails, and when any unusual noise would be the most likely to attract attention;—and that in spite of all these circumstances the assassin may continue to mingle with the mass of the community, and escape all suspicion of his atrocious guilt. It is the duty of all good citizens, who set a proper value upon the security of life and of property, and who feel any interest in the execution of justice and the prevention of crime, as well as any concern for the honor and reputation of the City, to do everything in their power to prevent such results.

The Proprietors of the TIMES are disposed, in the absence of proper efforts in other quarters, to take the lead in such a movement; and they accordingly offer the above reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information, to be communicated to them in writing, as shall lead to the development of this mystery, and the detection, conviction, and punishment of the parties guilty of the murder. If any doubt shall arise as to the rightful claimant, the money will be paid upon the written award of a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District.

The Proprietors of the TIMES reserve the right of withdrawing this offer whenever the authorities of the City or State shall take proper action calculated to accomplish the same result; and upon so doing they will, if requested by the parties, hand over to the said authorities whatever information may be elicited by this notice.

If any parties who may communicate information on this subject, desire that the fact of their having done so should be kept secret, their names will not be disclosed, without their consent. All communications in response to this offer, should be addressed, in sealed envelopes, marked "Private and Confidential," to the "EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES."

THE MYSTERY OF JANE EYRE.

The most ambiguous apparition that has ever risen in English literature, was CURRER BELL,—a literary sphynx—an author whose sex and history were alike mysterious. When *Waverly* first startled the world, whatever doubt there might have been as to the individual from whose fertile brain that marvelous fiction had proceeded, there was no doubt whatever that it was the production of a man, and that he was a Scotchman. But CURRER BELL might be a man or a woman. There were parts of the work that could only have been written by a woman, and parts again that could only have been written by a man. And then, to add to the embarrassment of the literary world, and heighten the mystery which involved that work, came the weird romance of *Wuthering Heights*, by ELLIS BELL, which could hardly have been written by either man or woman. The mystery was still further deepened by the *Tenant of Wildfell Hall*, by ACTON BELL, and a volume of poems by the three BELLS. These various works had enough in common to have been all written by the same hand; and what was very certain was, that whether CURRER, ELLIS and ACTON BELL were one person or not, they had shared a common fate, and the dark shadows of some deep calamity enshrouded the souls of all three. The deep and solemn sadness that pervaded these remarkable works; the wail of a distressed spirit; the utter hopelessness; the wild and dismal tone that seemed to rise from them, told that whoever wrote these tales had been stricken by an incurable sorrow, and that life had presented to them its dreariest and most barren aspects. The vivid descriptions of external nature which they contained, were full of sleet, and snow, and howling blasts; of cheerless moors, of dull and leaden skies, and stunted herbage. The characters were strange, repulsive beings, rude in speech, and brutish in manner; yet, running like a golden thread through this harsh and gloomy woof, there was ever present the feeling of a gentle, religious, refined, and deeply sympathetic nature. The artist was unmistakably a high-souled and tender creature, but the materials in which he worked were of the hardest, roughest, and most repulsive nature. On the appearance of *Shirley*, a glimmering of light began to dawn upon the mystery of the BELLS; then, with *Villette*, came more enlightenment; and it was reported that CURRER, ELLIS AND ACTON, were the assumed names of three gentle sisters named BRONTE, two of whom had already passed away, before even their existence became known to the world. Then the death of the other was announced, and the mystery still remained of who and what they were, and what was that heavy gust, that dismal suffering, which the writings of each of the sad sisters so painfully proclaimed.

In the life of *Charlotte Bronte*, by Mrs. GASKELL, the dark secret is explained, and the mystery of *Wuthering Heights*, of *Jane Eyre*, and the *Tenant of Wildfell Hall* is unraveled, in one of the most remarkable revelations of literary history that has ever been given to the world. It is a cause of congratulation that the materials for the composition of the Life were placed in hands so perfectly competent to the execution of the work as those of the author of *Ruth* and *Mary Barton*. No other living author could have done so well. Her affection for the subject, her personal knowledge, her previous experience, and her natural genius, all did their due for the work, and the manner in which it has been executed entitles her to the gratitude of the literary world. There might have been a better arrangement of the matter, the descriptions of local scenery and history might have been marshalled with advantage, and the letters, which interrupt the flow of the narrative, would have lost none of their interest by being placed together in a supplement. But we are not disposed to find any fault with the manner in which the author has chosen to develop the character of her subject. She has presented us with a piece of family and individual history which is more fascinating than any romance, and which few can read without profit. Its effect is that of a moral tonic on the mind, and, while it thrills the nerves and engrosses the imagination, it gives strength to the religious fibres of the heart.

Mrs. GASKELL commences her narrative by showing us the tombstone of the whole BRONTE family, excepting only that of the head of the fated band, who still survives in his desolate home, bowed down by the weight of years and accumulated sorrows, a strange, stern, silent and, almost sightless old man. Seven tablets in the gloomy old Church of Haworth record the deaths of Mrs. BRONTE and her six children. Brief, but melancholy memorials of an entire family.

PATRICK BRONTE was the son of a humble farmer in the North of Ireland, and having nothing to hope from his father, at the age of sixteen he had the courage and strength of mind to emancipate himself from the dependent condition to which he was born, by undertaking to educate himself for a higher sphere of life. While gaining his education he supported himself by keeping a public school, and, at the age of twenty-five he entered St. John's College, in Cambridge, England, where he remained four years, when, on obtaining his degree of B. A. he was ordained to a curacy, and removed to Yorkshire. He never returned to Ireland, and while in his first curacy he wooed, and married Miss BRANWELL, a Methodist, and a native of Penzance, in Cornwall. He was a tall, powerful and handsome man, and she a slight, small and delicate woman. They were married at the close of the year 1812, and first lived at a cold, wild and desolate place called Thornton, where their daughter CHARLOTTE was born on the 21st of April, 1816. In the year 1820, with his wife and six children he removed to Haworth, a still wilder and more desolate place in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Mrs. BRONTE was then in failing health, and all of her six children appear to have inherited her delicate organization and feeble health, while, with the exception of the only son, they inherited the indomitable will and intellectual traits of their father. Haworth was naturally unfit for the residence of human beings; it is so cold and bleak that none but the hardiest plants indigenous to a northern clime will grow there; trees there are none; it is on the side of a steep hill which is exposed to fierce blasts, and is nearly always enveloped in mists or covered with snow. But a strange neglect of all the necessary protections from the rigors of such a bleak and exposed situation rendered it a peculiarly unfit place for the residence of a delicate family. The parsonage, which is an old stone building, with a roof covered with heavy flat stones, because a less solid covering would not be able to resist the howling blasts which constantly sweep over it, is built on three sides upon the churchyard, which is terribly full of graves; and the unwholesome exhalations from the damp earth, as well as the dismal sights which the abode of the dead presents, were calculated to depress both health and spirits, to undermine both body and mind. The house has stone floors and stone stairs, which were unexpected, and the little room set apart and used for the children's study had not even the convenience of a fireplace. The parsonage of Haworth was cold without and cheerless within. It was a house without a smile—a tomb-like residence for the living among the last resting-places of the dead. The father of this doomed family was a man of strange opinions and ideas. He was subject to fits of gloomy abstraction, and to relieve his feelings of misery, violence he would fire off his pistol at midnight, while his feeble little wife lay moaning on her death-bed, and his timid children were often disturbed in their slumbers by his savage methods of easing his disturbed temper. Another of his expedients for giving vent to his anger without making use of unseemly language was sawing off the legs of chairs and tables. The impression made upon the minds of sensitive children by such acts of violence in a parent remain forever, and sadden the whole conduct of their after life. To teach his children the worthlessness of gay attire he burned up their shoes, because they were of too brilliant a color, and tore the silk dress of his feeble wife into strips. He would not allow his motherless daughters to eat at the same table with him, and, to harden their nerves, deprived them of all animal food, and gave them only potatoes for dinner. When his wife died, which was soon after they removed to Haworth, her maiden sister came from Cornwall to oversee the family affairs; but she was an invalid, and was confined nearly all the time to her room. The children had no other companion than Tabby, an old Yorkshire servant, who told them stories of grim superstition, and filled their imaginations with the strange legends of that wild district.

One sorrowing event followed another; four years after the death of the mother, MARIA, the eldest daughter, followed her, and in another month, ELIZABETH, the next sister, was added to the dead. CHARLOTTE was now the oldest of the flock, and at the tender age of ten she was called upon to act in the place of a mother to her two younger sisters and brother. They had no companions, and their only recreations were walking on the wild moors in the day time, and at night huddling together in in the dark—for they were denied the expensive luxury of a candle—and telling stories. As they grew older they wrote stories, and had a magazine in which they contributed articles in the style of the *Spectator*; they were high tories, because their father was a tory, and discussed politics instead of playing at the games with which ordinary children amuse themselves. Their brother, BRANWELL, was a brilliant boy, full of shining talents; he could do everything, had a great genius for drawing, and fascinated everybody by his conversation. He was to be the head of the family, and many a fond vision of his future greatness was indulged in by his loving sisters. But these visions were cruelly disappointed. He proved as weak and wicked as he was brilliant. His ill-conduct was a gnawing agony to his family. The small savings of his father were taken to pay his debts, and he died at last in a delirium brought on by his reckless habits of drink, and the only apology for him was that he drank to drown remorse. CHARLOTTE and her sisters were sent from home to a half charity boarding school, where their ill-luck followed them. The schoolhouse was in a damp, unhealthy situation; they had unwholesome food; they caught cold; were taken down with low fevers; they had to walk two miles through the moor to church, and sit all day in a dismal, damp room, without a fire; the woman who had the charge of them was a heartless fiend, who appeared to take delight in making them wretched; the well-meaning clergyman at the head of the school was one of those misplaced people who have every conceivable disqualification for their places. Among his melancholy mistakes was his habit of daily reminding his wretched pupils of their dependent condition in life, to teach them humility. After suffering beyond expression at this miserable school the two sisters, CHARLOTTE and EMILY, were obliged to be sent home to save their lives; ANN the younger, had remained at the parsonage to take care of the father. CHARLOTTE and ANN were afterwards sent to better schools, but EMILY would not leave her home. When they were together their time was spent in devising plans for their future support, and the sole hope that cheered them was that they might obtain situations as governesses; and to this miserable resource of friendless girls they did betake themselves, and had bitter experiences, glimpses of which we have in *Jane Eyre* and *Agnes Grey*.

The necessity of finding some new employment which would secure them from want and render them independent, was an ever-present thought with these unhappy sisters; and it was to qualify themselves for becoming the principals of a school that CHARLOTTE, at the age of 25, with EMILY, went to Brussels to acquire a better knowledge of French and German. Yet, after becoming thoroughly proficient in these languages, they found it impossible to obtain a solitary pupil. They advertised and sent round their circulars; they appealed in every quarter, but not a pupil came. No parent was likely to send a child to live at so desolate and unprepossessing a home as the bleak parsonage of Haworth. Neither, discouraged nor disheartened, these poor girls bore up under all their affliction. Their brother's misconduct, their father's blindness, which was added to their other misfortunes, the ill-health of all three, the death of their aunt, and an accident which deprived them of the services of their faithful Tabby, and rendered it necessary that she should be waited on by them, instead of rendering them assistance, could not depress their energies or induce them to neglect any of the duties which they felt themselves called upon to perform. They bravely faced their responsibilities, and, without murmuring or wavering, took to shirt-making, and attended to all the drudgery of the kitchen themselves, never abandoning their studies or relinquishing the hope of literary distinction, which they appear to have always entertained.

Mrs. GASKELL has thought it necessary to give, not only an accurate topographical description of the region in which these sisters were born and lived, but also a characteristic description of the people by whom they were surrounded, as a necessary key to the comprehension of the peculiarities of their minds, and of that vehement coarseness of expression which is common to all their writings. The West Ridingers are a strong, coarse, willful, superstitious, mercenary, revengeful and industrious people. Their one virtue is sincerity. Bad as they are externally, they are no worse than they seem. Their rudeness and savage ways are unimaginable to people who have been accustomed to more refined society. Mr. HUNTER, in his *Life of Oliver Heywood*, quotes a sentence out of a memorial of one JAMES RYTHER, living in the reign of ELIZABETH, which is partially true to this day:

"They have no superior to court, no civilities to practice: a sour and sturdy humor is the consequence, so that a stranger is shocked by a tone of defiance in every voice, and an air of fierceness in every countenance."

Mrs. GASKELL illustrates their character by some striking anecdotes. The predecessor of Mr. BRONTE as the incumbent of Haworth was not acceptable to the people and they adopted a remarkable course to compel him to leave them.

"Hitherto they had not proceeded to anything like personal violence; but on the third Sunday they must have been greatly irritated at seeing Mr. REDHEAD, determined to brave their will, ride up the village street, accompanied by several gentlemen from Bradford. They put up their horses at the Black Bull—the little inn close upon the churchyard, for the convenience of saving as well as for other purposes—and went into church. On this the people followed, with a chimney sweeper, whom they had employed to clean the chimneys of some outbuildings belonging to the church that very morning, and afterwards plied with drink until he was in a state of coleran in toxication. They placed him right before the reading-desk, where his blackened face studded a drunken, stupid assent, to all that Mr. REDHEAD said. At last, either prompted by some malefic instinct, or from some tipsy impulse, he clambered up the pulpit stairs, and attempted to embrace Mr. REDHEAD. Then the profane fun grew fast and furious. They pushed the soot-covered chimney-sweeper against Mr. REDHEAD, as he tried to escape.

"The first Sunday he officiated Haworth church was filled (even to the aisles; most of the people wearing the wooden clogs of the district. But while Mr. REDHEAD was reading the second lesson, the whole congregation, as by one impulse, began to leave the church, making all the noise they could with clattering and clumping of clogs, till, at length, Mr. REDHEAD and the clerk were the only two left to continue the service. This was bad enough, but the next Sunday the proceedings were far worse. Then, as before, the church was well filled, but the aisles were left clear; not a creature, not an obstacle was in the way. The reason for this was made evident about the same time in the reading of the service as the disturbances had begun the previous week. A mare rode into the church upon an ass, with his face turned towards the tail, and as many old hats piled on his head as he could possibly carry. He began urging his beast round the aisles, and the screams, and cries, and laughter of the congregation entirely drowned all sound of Mr. REDHEAD's voice; and, I believe, he was obliged to desist."

This kind of treatment proved perfectly successful, and the objectionable pastor abandoned his unruly flock to the charge of Mr. BRONTE. Mrs. GASKELL says:

"Even now, a stranger can hardly ask a question without receiving some crusty reply, if, indeed, he receive any at all. Sometimes the sour surliness amounts to positive insult. Yet, if the 'foreigner' takes all this churlishness good-humoredly, or as a matter of course, and makes good any claim upon their latent kindliness and hospitality, they are faithful and generous, and thoroughly to be relied upon. As a slight illustration of the roughness that pervades all classes in these out-of-the-way villages, I may relate a little adventure which happened to my husband and myself, three years ago, at Addingham:

From Pendgent to Pendle Hill,
From Linton to Long Addingham,
And all that Craven coasts did fall, &c.,

one of the places that sent forth its fighting men to the famous old battle of Flodden Field, and a village not many miles from Haworth.

We were driving along the street, when one of those ne'er-do-well lads who seem to have a kind of magnetic power for misfortunes, having jumped into the stream that runs through the place, just where all the broken glass and bottles are thrown, staggered naked and nearly covered with blood into a cottage before us. Besides receiving another bad cut in the arm, he had completely laid open the artery, and was in a fair way of bleeding to death—which, one of his relations comforted him by saying, would be likely 'to save a deal o' trouble.'

When my husband had checked the effusion of blood with a strap that one of the bystanders unbuckled from his leg, he asked if a surgeon had been sent for.

'Yo,' was the answer, 'but we dunna think he'll come.'

'Why not?'

'He's owd, yo seen, and asthmatic, and it's up-hill.'

My husband, taking a boy for his guide, drove as fast as he could to the surgeon's house, which was about three quarters of a mile off, and met the aunt of the wounded lad leaving it.

'Is he coming?' inquired my husband.

'Well, he didna' say he wouldna' come.'

'But tell him the lad may bleed to death.'

'I did.'

'And what did he say?'

'Why only, "D—n him, what do I care?"'

It ended, however, in his sending one of his men, who, though not brought up to "the surgeoning trade," was able to do what was necessary in the way of bandages and plasters. The excuse made for the surgeon was, that "he was near eighty, and getting a bit doited, and had and a matter o' twenty childer."

Among the most unmoved of the lookers on was the brother of the boy so badly hurt; and while he was lying in a pool of blood on the flag floor, and crying out how much his arm was "witching," his stout relation stood coolly smoking his pipe of black twist, and uttered not a single word of either sympathy or sorrow."

There is a grim and fantastic looking stone house in the neighborhood, with hideous visages carved upon its front, called Split Hall, which was built by its occupant expressly to annoy his opposite neighbor, whose view it obstructed.

It was amid such a grim, coarse, vindictive people; in such a wild, solitary and cheerless country; under such depressing and saddening domestic affections, that these three women grew up, and when their troubles had reached their height, when disappointed, sick, weary, and distressed in body, and anguished in mind, they commenced and completed those remarkable works which at once created so much interest, and excited so much wonder as to their authorship. The *Life of Charlotte Bronte* gives a sufficient insight into the mystery of *Jane Eyre*, of *Wuthering Heights*, and the *Tenant of Wildfell Hall*. What seems to the uninstructed reader like the wild ravings of a coarse and malignant nature, that delights in the disturbed creations of a disordered imagination, are simply the sober experiences of a refined and gentle observer of nature, whose love of truth will not allow her to be guilty of a simulation.

The characters of the three sisters had very marked differences, but they were alike in one remarkable peculiarity, a strange reticence which made it painful almost to communicate their own thoughts and feelings to another. Living so closely and affectionately together as they did, they did not make confidants of each other. It was only by accident that CHARLOTTE discovered that EMILY had written a volume of poems; and it was not until long after the publication of *Jane Eyre*, and when the public journals were full of discussions as to its author, that the father was intrusted with the secret that all three of his daughters had written books which had become famous. Scarcely had they begun to taste the sweets of success when EMILY, the most heroic of the family, and whose writings give evidence of the most original and powerful genius, sickened and died. She was a woman of the most remarkable qualities, and, though always weak and tending upon consumption, she had the iron will and firmness of nerve that distinguish our aborigines. Several instances are given of the fortitude and strength of will of this strange creature.

"The feeling which in CHARLOTTE partook of something of the nature of an affection, was, with EMILY, more of a passion." Some one speaking of her to me, in a careless kind of strength of expression, said, 'she never showed regard to any human creature; all her love was reserved for animals.' The helplessness of an animal was its passport to CHARLOTTE's heart; the fierce, wild, intractability of its nature was what often recommended it to EMILY. Speaking of her dead sister, the former told me, that from her many traits in Shirley's character were taken; her way of sitting on the rug reading, with her arm round her rough bull dog's neck; her calling to a strange dog, running past, with hanging head and rolling tongue, to give it a mercurial draught of water, its maddened way of lapping, solely from presence of mind, going right into the kitchen, and tackling up one of CHARLOTTE's good-but Italian irons to cool the bitter place, and felling no one, till the danger was well-nigh over, for fear of the terrors that might beset their weaker minds. All this, looked upon as a well-invented fiction in *Shirley*, was written down by CHARLOTTE with streaming eyes; it was the literal true account of what EMILY had done. The same tawny bull-dog, (with his 'strangled whistle') called 'Tartar' in *Shirley*, was 'Keeper' in Haworth parsonage; a gift to EMILY. With the gift came a warning. Keeper was faithful to the depths of his nature as long as he was with friends; but he who struck him with a stick or whip, roused the relentless nature of the brute, who flew at his throat forthwith, and held him there till one or the other was at the point of death. Now Keeper's household fault was this: He loved to steal up stairs, and stretch his square, tawny limbs, on the comfortable beds, covered over with delicate white counterpanes. But the cleanliness of the parsonage arrangements was perfect; and this habit of Keeper's was so objectionable, that EMILY, in reply to TABBY's remonstrances, declared that if he was found again transgressing, she herself, in defiance of warning and his well-known ferocity of nature, would beat him as severely that he would never offend again. In the gathering dusk of an Autumn evening, TABBY came, half triumphantly, half tremblingly, but in great wrath, to tell EMILY that Keeper was lying on the best bed, in drowsy voluptuousness. CHARLOTTE saw EMILY's whitening face and set mouth, but dared not speak to interfere; no one dared when EMILY's eyes glowed in that manner out of the paleness of her face, and when her lips were so compressed into stone. She went up stairs, and Keeper and Grim-dom stood in the gloomy passage before full of the dark shadows of coming night. Down stairs came EMILY, dragging after her the unwilling Keeper, his hind legs left in a heavy attitude of resistance, held by the 'scruff of his neck,' but growling low and savagely all the time. The watchers would fain have spoken, but durst not, for fear of taking off EMILY's attention, and causing her to avert her head for a moment from the enraged brute. She let him go, planted in a dark corner at the bottom of the stairs; no time was there to fetch stick or rod, for fear of the strangling clutch at her throat. her bare clenched fist struck against his red fierce eyes, before he had time to make his spring, and in the language of the turf, she 'punished him' till his eyes were swelled up, and the half-blind, stupefied beast was led to his accustomed lair, to have his swelled head fomented and cared for by the very EMILY herself. The generous dog owed her no grudge; he loved her dearly ever after; he walked first among the mourners to her funeral; he slept moaning for nights at the door of her empty room, and never, so to speak, rejoiced, dog fashion, after her death."

But the most touching scene of all in the life of EMILY was the last. She knew her time had come, that she was dying; but she stoutly refused all sympathy or assistance; she would not permit a physician to see her, and even her sisters were afraid to look as though they were conscious of her condition. The death of EMILY was soon followed by that of the gentle ANNE, the youngest of that doomed family; the brother and the aunt were already gone, and CHARLOTTE was left alone in her now more than grief sad and solitary home. She could not sleep, her health was gone, and she paced the room alone, night after night, in which she and her sisters had walked the dark and weary hours away, and had beguiled themselves of their sorrows by laying out plans for their future life. Yet, in her intervals of rest she wrote her novel of *Villette*, and as she had become known to many eminent literary persons, she received many visitors, and was often invited to pay visits, which she always did unwillingly. She was in London during the great Exhibition; she visited Miss MARTINEAU at her cottage in Cumberland; she visited Mrs. GASKELL in Manchester; she went to Scotland and kept up an active correspondence with a good many literary men who had sought her acquaintance; but she clung to her desolate home and would not desert her father in his loneliness. If she had been blessed with health, life would have opened brightly to her at last. She was married to a man for whom she had the highest esteem, and who regarded her with the deepest affection. But, a few months after her marriage, her health gave way; her constitution could no longer resist the pressure of disease, and she was laid by the side of her mother and sisters.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE was, from her birth, feeble; she was stunted in person and extremely frail and delicate; her face had an old and care-worn expression, and she was so near-sighted that she could only read by holding the book close to her eyes. She was reserved in manner, but vehement when excited, and painfully timid, and averse to company. Yet, with all her physical defects, she must have been singularly winning in her manners, and her noble and generous nature attached every one to her who became intimate with her. She received three offers of marriage, and one of them was from a gentleman who saw her but once. The only person who appears not to have been fascinated by her, was Madame HEGER, the directress of the school in Brussels; but this lady's estrangement was owing purely to religious feelings. She was a Catholic, and a *devote*, but CHARLOTTE BRONTE was an uncompromising Protestant, who was at no pains to disguise her disgust at the mummeries of the Catholic Church.

It is not the least remarkable part of the history of these sisters, that CURRER BELL's first novel has never yet been published. Their first project was to publish a volume containing three stories; for which purpose CHARLOTTE (CURRER) wrote *The Professor*; EMILY (ELLIS) wrote *Wuthering Heights*, and ANNE (ACTON) wrote *Agnes Grey*. The stories of ELLIS and ACTON were published, but CURRER could not find a publisher for *The Professor*, and it has not yet seen the light; but we are happy to learn that it will be very soon given to the world. We have already alluded to *Wuthering Heights* and the *Tenant of Wildfell Hall* as succeeding *Jane Eyre*, although they were published before that work was written, as was the volume of poems by the three sisters. But they were hardly known to the reading world, until the sudden popularity of *Jane Eyre* attracted attention to them.

The *Life of Charlotte Bronte* will become a permanent addition to the vast store of English literature; it has all the requisite elements for a classical work; the theme is noble and individual; its treatment is sincere and sufficiently able; its motive is pure, and its story is at once instructive and engrossing. It is very rare in literature that so good a subject has fallen into hands so capable of rendering it adequate treatment.

A Justification—Mr. District Attorney Hall's Opening Speech.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, otherwise called BURDELL, being now over, the discussion of questions which naturally flow from such an excitement seems to be quite the order of the day. Among these discussions, however, I seriously think that there is room for one more, which seems to have escaped the minds of your correspondents. Having waited then until now to see if, among the numerous communications which have found their way into the public mind through the medium of your unusually liberal-minded sheet, some refutation of the attacks upon Mr. A. OAKEY HALL'S "opening speech" in the late trial, as made in many of the journals of the day, would not appear, and none such having as yet met my eye, I have determined to set as I may be able as his upholder, in repelling, as I consider them, the unjust aspersions against his character, whether moral or mental, as shown up in some of our leading metropolitan journals.

I go upon the principle which I consider by all means the safest, and, in fact, the only true one, that there are always two sides to every question which is broached to the public. Mr. HALL has been, then—as I hope to show—treated in a manner which his merits, even as shown in his "opening," would not by any means receive if it were candidly and impartially investigated how far he was right in acting and speaking as he did. I must confess, too, that at the first blush I was carried into the current of public opinion which ran so strongly against him, and especially was I influenced in such opinion by an editorial which appeared in your issue of the 9th inst., entitled "The Burdell Murder," which, however, I am now convinced, upon sober second thought, was rather more severe a rebuke than the truth of the case would seem to warrant.

You say, and I believe that you speak true to your feelings on the subject, that "none read the speech with more pain than those who feel the warmest interest in his (Mr. HALL'S) success." But, Mr. Editor, let me suggest some few arguments, which will tend, perhaps, to change your tone of harshness towards Mr. HALL.

In my opinion you rightly think, generally speaking, that "it is the duty of the prosecuting counsel, acting in the name of the State, to confine himself in his opening in criminal cases, to a calm, temperate and unimpassioned statement of the facts." You are also right, I allow, that "any invective or abuse directed against him or her (the prisoner) previous to conviction, is not simply cruel and indecent, but has not the shadow of authority in law." The truth of these two propositions I willingly admit as *general* principles; but there are to them, as to all other propositions, exceptions, making them vary, as the facts upon which the "opening" is founded may vary. But you add in your next paragraph this direct accusation, that "Mr. HALL'S opening speech in this pending case afforded as gross a violation of all these salutary rules as can be discovered in the whole history of State trials since the palmy days of JEFFREYS and SCROGGS." This comparison, as one tending to show how low Mr. HALL sank in the mire of partisanship in his opening of the Burdell case, I deem wholly unwarranted. And for this reason:

Like every other prosecuting counsel, Mr. HALL obtains his information as to the guilt of a prisoner at the bar from the facts which are called forth to the notice of the Grand Jury, to which tribunal, during its sittings, he alone has access. These he receives his impressions as to the guilt of the accused, there he makes up his mind as to the real character of the criminal and the crime, and there he decides upon the manner of treatment necessary. Now, allowing to Mr. HALL that sincerity and uprightness of motive which every person ought to have allowed him until the contrary is proved, and you yourself will allow that no man in our community, especially among those in public life, deserves the compliment, if true merit is to be so styled, more than Mr. HALL;—allowing him this, I say, you are to believe that facts, certain, convincing facts, had been laid before him, which had convinced him that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was a guilty and unprincipled woman. Acting, therefore, upon this supposition, let us look to see how far out of the beaten path which professional etiquette and the common dictates of humanity have made in "opening speeches," Mr. HALL strayed.

We all know of what a jury consists, often; you will allow, of men, simple-minded though honest, unskilled in the arts of logic and the sophistry of argument, especially when directed against themselves, and unable to check the inroads which sympathy would and does naturally make in their determination of "a true deliverance to make between the people of the State and the prisoner at the bar according to the evidence," when that quality of their hearts is appealed to. Now it was as you must also readily acknowledge the duty of Mr. HALL to use that sympathy which finds its origin and home in the heart, should on a trial like this, be entirely excluded and should give place to that cooler judgment and earnest attention which belongs exclusively to the mind.

This he undertook and successfully accomplished his purpose as he might under the circumstances. And what were those circumstances? Why simply, say you, that the prisoner was a woman. Simply? Not at all. I believe sincerely that on that account Mr. HALL saw fit, in his purpose, to put to rout all sympathy, to lay the course of his opening as he did. A woman? Why, is it not natural that the fair form and loving faces of the mother, wife or sister of each man in the jury box, should come flitting before his mind's eye with sympathy and compassion expressively stamped upon every feature? I tell you, sir, the generality of men seem to think, and naturally too, that woman is utterly incapable of being in moral conduct anything different than their own good wives and mothers. And to this fact Mr. HALL undoubtedly directed his attention, thinking it worth while to show to the jury how wicked a woman could be. Indeed not only was he justified in impressing upon the mind of the jury the fact, important, indeed, that "crime knows no sex," but it was his bounden duty so to do. This is law. As to the manner of making such impression, was it not perfectly in place to bring up to the aid of law the appalling facts of history which show how frequent has been the case of almost incredible wickedness on the part of women.

Was then the allusion of the eloquent District Attorney to the "SEMYIA of Kingly Rome," to MESSALINA, "whose name was as odious and abhorred in profane history as that of JEZEBEL in Sacred Writ," to PULVIA, to AGRIPPINA, Queen of Hungary, and to HENRIETTA, so wholly out of place, when the object in so doing, is kept in view, and will it still continue to appear "no less striking as an instance of rhetorical absurdity than of forensic folly?" These, sir, indeed, harsh terms. You say that "whatever Mr. HALL himself may think of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, when he speaks in the name of the people, the people have a right to expect dignity and sobriety at his hands." Again, I agree with you as to the truth of your proposition, but is it apparent in what respect Mr. HALL was undignified? Is it clear that there was a want of sobriety?

With regard to the failure of Mr. HALL to prove all that he said he would, I may well ask the question of the people, is it at all uncommon for counsel to fail in this respect? I, as one of "the people," am satisfied, from the past course of Mr. HALL, that he acted all through the trial conscientiously, and as he thought was right; and, having entire confidence in him in his official as well as in his private station, I cannot believe that he had no good grounds for what, now that the trial is over, appears very assertion. The truth of the matter no doubt is, that Mr. HALL promised much, and having been, through circumstances beyond his control, unable to fulfil his promises, the mass of people were disappointed, and blamed him, without thought, as to the motives which lay behind, and which may have prompted him in his "opening speech."

For myself, and I may say for most of those who have respect for a man's character and reputation, I can say I have little care for the mean and agreeable remarks of one of the daily papers, the *Herald*, in this matter, which ever in its usual manner turns everything over to politics. Mr. HALL'S conduct, always pleasing and satisfactory to the majority of our citizens, would naturally be ill-judged by such a press as a means of political capital without regard to the subject of the sentence shown for counsel. Therefore, it is not surprising that the present subject should have been the cause of frivolous fault-finding on the part of that journal.

I had intended when I began this paper to have alluded to some of the incidents which have made their appearance on this subject in some of the journals of our City, but I have grown so long, I fear, as to intrude upon your space. However, if I have taken more of my remarks cannot any to those of this nature which has seemed to me thus far to have been entirely *ex parte*, in a different light from that in which it appeared before, I am satisfied, and I feel certain that you, with your usual candor, will do justice to the character of our District Attorney by giving this hastily-penned argument your consideration.

Yours truly, G. F. S.

The National Hotel Disease.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 13, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: As there is much interest evinced by the public in the origin of the "National Hotel disease," I deem it the duty of every one, to throw all the light in their power upon the matter, and to correct any statement they may detect error in. I notice in the letter of your Washington correspondent, "UNO," in this morning's TIMES, he says: "To establish the fact beyond doubt that this disease proceeded from the malaria at the hotel and not poison, Mr. BUCHANAN, when at the hotel, neither ate nor drank there." It is conceived that the first symptoms of the disease in Mr. BUCHANAN made their appearance while he was at the "National," in the latter part of January; he arrived on the 27th. I was at the hotel when he arrived, and breakfasted at the same table with him. I also saw him at dinner while that week in the ladies' ordinary. The rooms he occupied at that time were Nos. 15 and 16, in the west wing on the corner of SIXTH and C streets, second story above the street; that is the wing in which your correspondent of this morning, "J. D.," speaks of noticing "a deadly and disagreeable smell." The middle of December I arrived at the "National," and occupied the rooms alluded to, with my wife; both of us noticed the peculiar close and nauseating smell, particularly on entering the hall in the morning. On the third day after our arrival I was taken with the disease, and have been dangerously ill with it until a month since, when I for the first time got relief, and trust I am now free from it.

As to the suggestion that the sewage in the establishment poisoned the food or water, I would remark that all the servants were white, and during the past two years I have not seen a black on the premises, save one old man, whose station was in the water closet. There may have been some employed in the cooking department, but my impression is they were all whites. The proprietors can easily set that hypothesis at rest.

I would further remark in order to settle the question as to the *date of the appearance* of the disease, that I know five or six gentlemen who were suffering under it when I was taken, (about the 15th December.) R.

The National Hotel Sickness.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, May 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read a letter in your issue of yesterday from a victim of the "National Hotel sickness," who thinks it was produced by poisoning with arsenic.

He states, that while at the Hotel, he became unwell on the 23d of April, and hastened home, where, on the 29th, he became much worse and sent for an homœopathic physician, who pronounced his symptoms those of poisoning by arsenic, and cured him with homœopathic doses of iron!

From his own history of his case, it seems highly improbable that arsenic could have produced his illness, or that he could have received any benefit from the treatment to which he resorted. The best authorities on the subject state, that the worst effects of a poisonous dose of arsenic are produced within twenty-four hours after it is swallowed. Hence, if his sickness had been produced by arsenic taken into his system at the National Hotel, the acute symptoms of which he complained would have come on within a few hours after he left there and not at the end of three or four days after his return home.

It is quite improbable that he received any benefit from the treatment to which he resorted; for under any circumstances homœopathic doses of iron must prove useless as an antidote for arsenic; nor could any dose be of service after the poison had found its way into the circulation.

The hydrated oxyd of iron, recently prepared and given in *large* doses, soon after arsenic is swallowed, is the only antidote found in the preparations of iron. Given under these circumstances, while the arsenious acid is free in the stomach, it effects a chemical reaction, which results in the formation of the arsenite of iron, which has no effect on the living tissue. To effect this chemical change requires, according to the best authorities, 32 parts of iron to one of arsenic; hence, to counteract the effects of a poisonous dose of arsenic would require more homœopathic doses of iron than have been given since the days of Hahnemann.

Respectfully yours,
W. ARGYLE WATSON.

Card from Coroner Cheehan.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the DAILY TIMES of yesterday appeared a letter signed "Juror," containing, among others, the following:

"Coroner CORNELY, as the world knows, took the matter into his own hands at once. His first act was to send for his son-in-law, a Mr. SHEEHAN, to act as counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. The offer of his services was respectfully declined."

Let me inform "Juror" that he has been imposed on.

That I am the son-in-law of the Coroner I am willing to admit, nay, am even bold enough to be proud of. That he sent me to act as counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM is not only false but patent to every person that knows my character, or was present when I voluntarily assumed that position, which occurred in this way:

On the first day of the inquest, when the City was startled by the horrible tragedy, I, as well as hundreds of citizens went to No. 31 Bond street to view the location. Whilst there in my private capacity, Mrs. C. was on the witness stand, and was being asked by one of the intelligent jurors questions which might directly criminate herself. Seeing her falter—in such a terrible ordeal, and a woman—my sympathies as a man were enlisted in her behalf, and I impulsively told her to answer no questions that would criminate herself; for which impulse, [illegible] on the stand. Let no opinion [illegible] offer of this unsolicited service [illegible] declined, but was joyfully [illegible] followed by heartfelt thanks [illegible] daughters. Next day, while [illegible] Mr. SHEEHAN, was [illegible] Mrs. C., and having previously [illegible] dress failed to recognize her, I [illegible] up stairs, and had herself and daughter dressed in the same clothes they were when Mrs. C. was deserted, and brought before Mr. M., who at once recognized mother and daughter. Were the offer of these services respectfully declined, Mr. Juror? Other and valuable services I also performed for that family—which were not gratuitously declined—all without fee or reward, save that of shielding the unfortunate. I asked for none, and under the attendant circumstances would receive none.

JAMES M. SHEEHAN, Attorney.

N. B.—It will be news to the Coroner and his friends to know that he has a brother in law in this country.

French Settlers in Virginia.

AKRON HOUSE, TUESDAY, May 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Two weeks ago I was called upon by Rev. Mr. LOMBARD, a Protestant minister of Rhone, in company with Mr. WM. B. LAWRENCE, of Boston, visiting homes for the freedom-loving Waldenses of the high Alps to the southeast of France, who prefer a milder climate than that of our northwestern Territories. I gave them such information as I could of the soil, climate, and social condition of Virginia, and of the prospections they might expect from the American Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company. This afternoon Mr. LOMBARD has called again, and seems delighted with his success in securing 3,000 acres of good land for his congregation of some 600, in Monongalia County, Va., within eight miles of Morgantown, the County seat on the Monongahela River, and within twenty miles of the Pennsylvania Line, at the moderate price of seventy-five cents per acre. He thinks the report he will bear to the French Protestants will induce many thousands to leave a country where their rights are but poorly protected, and where, from the crowded state of the population, land is already rated to $200 per acre. Welcome to these countrymen of LAFAYETTE, professing the faith of the Huguenot, of the JAYS of New-York, and the MARIONS of South Carolina.

J. C. UNDERWOOD, Secretary
A. E. A. and Homestead Company.

News from the River Plate Provinces.

SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY WITH GREAT BRITAIN—RIOTS AT ELECTIONS—FATAL RIOTS AMONG CHINESE EMIGRANTS—OPENING OF THE MONTEVIDEAN LEGISLATURE—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

We have received Buenos Ayrean papers to the 1st of March.

The long-pending difficulty between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Great Britain has been settled. It may be remembered that in January, 1853, the British Charge, Hon. ROBERT GORE, was handed his passports by the Government of Buenos Ayres and dismissed from his office. The charges made against the British representative were subsequently examined by his Government, and declared to be without foundation. After protracted negotiations the Government of Buenos Ayres has at length expressed its regret for the insult, and has agreed that the case of GORE, on the part of Great Britain, is at an end. 1853, and the passport declared to be in force, considered as withdrawn. This difficulty has been settled; the note and passport have been exchanged; the friendly relations between the two countries are again resumed. Capt. GORE, the cause of the dispute, has been dead some time. In consequence of the settlement of the question, the British fleet was sa

THE WAR ABOUT THEATRES.

Dion Bourcicault and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—Interesting Controversy.

To Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

SIR: It would be eternally reasonable to look in you for any judgment beyond a passionate exclamation of horror at your publication of any set of opinions not quite correct. To forgive such a pettiness, seems investigation of any evil would, I fear, be an insult to your rampant virtue, for you seem to understand no remedy but extermination—no cure but kill. How, then, can I hope to find in you an unguarded moment of gentleness, when I can ask you why, with one sweeping anathema, you declared the Stage to be not only essentially vile—an excitation by its nature condemned as the arch-minister of Vice and the stronghold of Evil.

May I ask on what grounds you founded this belief? I will not call it an opinion. Did you investigate this matter upon which you, a minister of our Saviour, decided so vehemently? Have you visited the scenes you so strongly condemn? Have you so studied the lives of theatrical people and made yourself acquainted with the history of the Stage. And if you have no experience, have you even a moderate share of data on which to establish your conclusion?

Or do you assume the vice of the stage to be a social axiom; in fact, a question on which from lack of information, and would rather decide than debate? Yet the social degradation, the wrongs borne with patience, and the slavery to prejudice, endured by those whose state you assign even lower than that of the slave, are subjects as interesting to a Christian mind as that which has engaged your sympathy for many years. It is true the actor cannot, like the slave, show his stripes on his back; and therefore, his case is less succulent in the mouth of an orator; it is not so pictorial, so profitable. But wrong is wrong, and the physical well-being of a class is no plea that their wrongs should be set aside, leisurely regarded, or their injuries aggravated with impunity.

Our compassion is touched. We are the friends not of sections, of classes, of races, but of men. We are abolitionists. We would break every yoke, open every prison door, and render every fetter. Show us a slave, and there we are willing to apply our doctrine, whether to a Circassian slave, a slave of the needle, of the plantation, or to those newly discovered slaves of the theatre. We take Mr. BOUCICAULT at his word. We will treat these much-abused persons whose cause he unskilfully pleads as we would other slaves. We would open the door of the theatre, strip off the badge of servitude under which men, all their lives, are obliged to repeat ideas not their own, and sentiments foreign to their own life, and say, Go forth, be free. Henceforth leave pale imitation and take hold of real life. Be the heroes which you have hitherto but simulated. When the actor is abolished, ten thousand others will be emancipated with him. We give the next section of the letter:

"You have said that the theatre is calculated to demoralize and do mischief. That it is a radiating center of sin and dissipation, and no reform could ever make it otherwise.

"To these sweeping assertions, based on no facts whatever, I submit to the world this reply:

"The audience in a theatre go thither, and pay for their admission with the sole object of exciting the wells of emotion in the heart, excited by the strife for daily bread, to be opened up. In no assemblage of human beings is selfishness less dominant; all thought is banished, save hatred of vice, sympathy with virtue, pity for the tempted, and woe for the fallen.

History has been defaced with falsehood, poetry with atheism, romance with debauchery and libidinous works. The press has been defiled by every means to which men could apply it. The drama alone by its very nature can live only by one means, that is by showing virtue the loveliness of her form, and vice the hideous outline of her feature. If in its former ages it contained expressions that seem coarse to our ears, these errors belong to those times, and cannot be Christian, the Legislature, the Court, were simply reflected from them on the stage.

There is less evil thought in the minds of an audience assembled to witness a good play than in the same number of persons occupied in any other kind of known entertainment. The drunkenness and debauchery attendant on fairs, agricultural meetings, elections, balls, and parties, excursions and assemblages of all kinds, notoriously exceed any such evils attendant on theatres.

The drinking saloons attached to theatres are to my knowledge nearly invariably failures as speculations."

We leave this as we find it, not because we deem it true, but because we prefer to give our opinions in some other form, and at another time. But we cannot refrain from expressing our astonishment at such assertions. Mr. BOUCICAULT ought to have been better informed of the history of his own profession and of the theatre. We simply oppose to these extravagant assertions of the nature and influence of the theatre a flat contradiction, leaving to another time the presentation of the real facts. We have italicised several lines, that we might suggest their comparison with the paragraph next following:

"By the rules of all theatres, prostitutes are banished from them by every means ingenuity can devise. No female is admitted without a gentleman, and the auditorium is so constructed that the privacy which vice seeks is practically and purposely defeated.

"There is more blasphemy uttered in a single railway car in one hour than I have heard on the stage in all my life."

We desire to ask why persons who need such salutary moral influences as the theatre is said to possess should be so unfeelingly excluded? If "all thought is banished, save hatred of vice, sympathy with virtue, pity for the tempted, &c.," then why is there any need for constructing the auditorium so skillfully to defeat vice? Why are not these poor outcasts allowed to enter the theatre, and to revive under those benignant influences which are said to abound in theatric life?

We will give but another extract:

"The drama and its followers demand investigation, and it will not be withheld. If upon you most earnestly and most sincerely to apply your powerful mind to examine this thing. Let an assemblage of those concerned in the matter be convoked—managers, actors, dramatists, and the light of literature—to meet those clergymen who will devote their attention to the object. It is no small thing, as you may judge, from the fact that eighteen per cent of the populations of cities in this country visit the theatre per week during the popular season.

"Should such a convention as I propose meet in New-York, I invite you to sustain the antagonistic position you have taken. I claim it in the name of justice to us and to your own love of truth.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant
DION BOURCICAULT.
No. 39 East Fifteenth-street, May 8, 1857.

Mr. Beecher's Reply.

From the Independent, May 14.

Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, whose name we have seen frequently in connection with the drama, but who is otherwise unknown to us, has been pleased to write and print in the *Tribune* a very poor letter addressed to us. We confess to a great and increased delinquency in answering letters. We might plead the custom as an excuse for neglecting this epistle. But being in an amiable mood, we shall give our readers the benefit of this defence of the theatre, such as it is; but we desire to say, at the beginning, that we propose only to notice, and not seriously to reply to this letter:

To Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

"SIR: It would be scarcely reasonable to look in you for any judgment beyond a passionate exclamation of horror at your publication of any set of opinions not quite correct. To forgive such a pettiness, seems investigation of any evil would, I fear, be an insult to your rampant virtue, for you seem to understand no remedy but extermination—no cure but kill. How, then, can I hope to find in you an unguarded moment of gentleness, when I can ask you why, with one sweeping anathema, you declared the Stage to be not only essentially vile—an excitation by its nature condemned as the arch-minister of Vice and the stronghold of Evil?"

My great good luck this courteous letter fell sweetly into just one of those "unguarded moments of gentleness" for which the writer sighs. We shall, therefore, give some of the choicest morsels. Mr. BOUCICAULT next inquires:

"May I ask on what grounds you founded this belief? I will not call it an opinion. Did you investigate this matter upon which you, a minister of our Saviour, decided so vehemently? Have you visited the scenes you so strongly condemn? Have you so studied the lives of theatrical people and made yourself acquainted with the history of the Stage? And if you have no experience, have you even a moderate share of data on which to establish your conclusion?"

No, my dear Sir, I have never "visited the scenes which I so strongly condemn." Nor, though I have read attentively the eloquent address of my excellent friend Dr. BELLOWS, do I anticipate the pleasure of going very soon. Without doubt, Dr. BELLOWS will hereafter give his presence. He is too honest a man to recommend a course to Christian men which he will not himself pursue. Selecting suitable armor-bearers—for instance, the Board of Deacons—we presume that our good friend will be found sitting conspicuously *in front of the stage a terror to evil-doers, and a* praise to them that do well. Actors and actresses will peep out from behind the scenes to know whether to give the full or the expurgated play; whether they are to play to the top or to the bottom of the ethical scale. These reformatory visits to the theatre we shall not mark. But our information upon the effects of the theatres has been gathered from less pleasant methods—from boys made wild and ungovernable; from clerks made untrustworthy; from apprentices made discontented and idle; from young men initiated into vice, and men not young fatally tainted or broken down by causes which, in part, were planted or developed and nourished by the theatres.

A man's judgment of the effects of the theatre will be much modified by the end of society at which he takes his statistics. If a judgment be formed by the effect produced upon educated people of confirmed habits, of good morals and refinement, surrounded by good society and held up by family influences, it would not, perhaps, be unfavorable.

But if one follow out the narratives of those who have become castaways, of young men of unsettled character, of unrestrained passions, without fixed habits, away from home restraints, easily intoxicated by the excitement of not over nice "moral" plays, he will, as a plain, practical man—more solicitous to save the weak than to add not needed pleasure to the strong—form a very different judgment.

But our readers are impatient for the next scrap of the letter:

"Or do you assume the vice of the stage to be a social axiom; in fact, a question on which, from lack of information, you would rather decide than debate? Yet the social degradation, the wrongs borne with patience, and the slavery to prejudice, endured by those whose state you assign even lower than that of the slave, are subjects as interesting to a Christian mind as that which has engaged your sympathy for many years. It is true the actor cannot, like the slave, show his stripes on his back; and, therefore, his case is less succulent in the mouth of an orator; it is not so pictorial, so profitable. But wrong is wrong, and the physical well-being of a class is no plea that their wrongs should be set aside, leisurely regarded, or their injuries aggravated with impunity."

Our compassion is touched. We are the friends not of sections, of classes, of races, but of men. We are abolitionists. We would break every yoke, open every prison door, and render every fetter. Show us a slave, and there we are willing to apply our doctrine, whether to a Circassian slave, a slave of the needle, of the plantation, or to those newly discovered slaves of the theatre. We take Mr. BOUCICAULT at his word. We will treat these much-abused persons whose cause he unskilfully pleads as we would other slaves. We would open the door of the theatre, strip off the badge of servitude under which men, all their lives, are obliged to repeat ideas not their own, and sentiments foreign to their own life, and say, Go forth, be free. Henceforth leave pale imitation and take hold of real life. Be the heroes which you have hitherto but simulated. When the actor is abolished, ten thousand others will be emancipated with him. We give the next section of the letter:

"You have said that the theatre is calculated to demoralize and do mischief. That it is a radiating center

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS (sisters, who can be in the same family. One is a first-class cook, washer and ironer; the other is a good chambermaid, washer and ironer; both are willing to assist in the kitchen when required. Wages $7 per month. Call or address for two days, at No. 216 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman (a German) as general house servant; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; would go as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. No objection to travel. Apply at No. 211 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a small private family; willing to make herself useful; best of City references. Call or address at No. 149 Avenue A, between 10th and 11th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR farmer, for MARTIN MORRISON, who had charge of the extensive Staten Island Nurseries which were sold by the State for new Quarantine. The best of reference. Apply to JOEL or UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 2 Beaver-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Has no objection to go to the country. Good City reference from last place can be seen for two days, 24 East, front room, at No. 126 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WHO has received a collegiate education, and has been engaged in the study of medicine, as druggist, and also in a mercantile house, desires some respectable employment. Address BREKER, Times office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TWENTY-FOUR years of age, who for the past year has been engaged in keeping books for a coal and iron concern, and in teaching school for the three years preceding, wishes a good situation in some such capacity as the above. Good references given. Address LITTLE, at Savery's Hotel, No. 14 Beekman-st, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, FOR A CHILD two months and a half old; a young, healthy woman, thoroughly competent in every respect, and with unexceptionable references, can secure a good situation in 14th-st., near 5th-av., by applying between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 19 New-st., near Wall-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A clerk for a railroad ticket office, two conductors, two baggagemen, two porters for stores, one saleman, one stewardess, two girls to travel, one governess, six chambermaids for hotels and private families. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A FEW PERSONS TO ENGAGE IN a new light mechanical in door business, suitable for ladies or gentlemen; can be done in your room; this is no humbug nor agency business; can easily make $2 to $3 a day; call at No. 63 Bowery, Room No. 1, and see for yourselves.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO THE general housework for a small private family in Brooklyn; she must be smart and tidy; no others need apply. Call at the first house from Fulton-av., Hamilton-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 209½ Pearl-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC BUSINESS men to attend to permanent business, to act as agents in different parts of the country. Pay good, and situation sure. Apply to C. D. STRONG, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 15.

WANTED—A BOY WHO CAN COME WELL recommended for honesty and intelligence, to run of errands. Also, a boy who has some knowledge of Job Printing. Inquire at the Broadway Printing Office, No. 366, corner of Walker-st.

WANTED—A NEAT TIDY WOMAN, WHO can cook, wash and iron for a small family in the country, an hour's ride by railroad from the City. Apply at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A HOUSE-CARPENTER, IMMEDIately. Apply at the shop No. 15 Hammersley-st. None but good workmen need apply. JOHN WHEELER, Jr.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; she must be accustomed to the care of children, and give City references. Apply at No. 28 Varick-st., St. John's-square, before 11 A. M.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND A WAITRESS immediately, in a gentleman's family; both must be Protestants, understanding thoroughly the duties of their stations. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A TENOR SINGER FOR A CHURCH in Brooklyn; a superior tenor singer. Address, with references, Box No. 2,190 Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR AMERICAN girl as waitress in a private family at Astoria. J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PLAIN COOK AND washer and ironer. Price $6. None but the very best need apply at No. 10 West 20th-st.

THE ADVERTISER IS PREPARED TO take a few pupils on the piano-forte, and to give instruction in harmony and composition. Address Mus. A., at the office of this paper.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AN ARTICLE that every one uses; no risk; no business; capital small, and profits large. Full particulars given free to all who enclose a post paid stamp or three cent piece, and address J. G. FRENCH & CO., Sandusky, N. H.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av., late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR 1857.
For President.
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON, with Dater & Co.
For Vice-President.
ALEXANDER D. FISKE, with McBride Brothers.
For Corresponding Secretary.
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., with Pierson & Co.
For Recording Secretary.
JOSEPH P. HANDFORD, with Martin & Lawson.
For Treasurer.
WILLIAM HENDERSON, with Continental Bank.
For Directors.
Charles T. Adee, with James Wilde, Jr., & Co.
Alfred Lockwood, with Livingston, Ballard & Co.
Charles M. Catlin, with Chamberlain, Poinvert & Co.
W. M. Purdy, with Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Henry E. Russell, with Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co.
George Jewerson, with Corning & Co.
A. F. Eno, with Eno, Roberts & Co.
At a meeting of the members of this Association held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on Tuesday evening, May 12, the above ticket was unanimously nominated, and ordered to be published. BENJ. PRICE, Chairman.
GEORGE C. WOOD, Secretary.
Election on TUESDAY, May 19, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GRAND TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—THE presiding ladies for the great Tea Festival, to be held May 20, are requested to meet THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway, to complete arrangements. All parties desiring tables, by being present, will gain all necessary information and have an opportunity of securing any tables or tickets that may be on hand. The Choir will meet for rehearsal TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., corner 23d-st. and 2d-av. A full attendance is expected.
J. B. DUNN, Rec. Sec.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE *Institution of the new Church, spiritually signified by* the New Jerusalem in the Book of Revelations. The Oration on this occasion will be delivered by Rev. GEO. BUSH, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 15, at 8 o'clock, in Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway. Subject—*The Nature of the New Church, the Past History and Future Prospects.* The public generally are invited to attend.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN Tract Society will be held in New-York, in the reformed Dutch Church, on Washington square, (Rev. Dr. Hutton's,) on WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1857, at 10 A. M. The Society will meet at 9 o'clock, one hour previous, in the same church, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business; and on the adjournment of the business meeting, the Board of Directors will meet to elect the Executive Committee.

JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK.—IN conformity with the amendment to the Constitution enacted at the late session of the Legislature of this State, an election for three Directors, as Class No. 1, will be held on the 17th day of May inst., at the meeting room of the Greene-st. Synagogue. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock M. By order of the Directors. SAML. A. LEWIS, Hon'y. Secretary.

PETER DEYO'S ADVERTISING AGENCY REMOVED From Appleton's Building TO No. 19 MASONIC BANK BUILDING, Corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts.

IRON CRANES FOR SALE.
Two iron G (one) wharf or post cranes for sale cheap; hoist, 15 feet; length of jib, 12 feet. Inquire of CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known cure for TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE removes the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes old, dry hair, soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old establishment, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn; CALENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, 120 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally throughout the United States.

HORSES PASTURED AT FLATLANDS, Long Island, 7 miles from Fulton Ferry, on a range of salt meadow. For horses loose or overworked nothing is so good. It renews the hoofs and muscular activity, and is very beneficial generally. Inquire on the premises, Flatlands Mills, or of P. S. CROOKE, No. 66 Fulton-av., Brooklyn; SAMUEL VAN WYCK, corner Fulton and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn; or the subscriber at Flatbush, L. I. Z. R. VAN WYCK.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS FOR SALE.—ONE Sixty-Horse, two eight-horse, and two tank boilers, for sale cheap. Apply at No. 495 Tenth-st., East River.

TO PAPER-HANGING PRINTERS.—ONE new six color printing machine for sale cheap. Apply at No. 495 10th-st., East River.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in a first-class house, in a location within 10 minutes' walk of the Post-Office, will be able to accommodate a few gentlemen with board and lodging in all its branches, in a private family, on reasonable terms. Address HOME, Times office.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN WITH THEIR wives, and two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with all the comforts of a home, in a private family, at No. 7 Bond-st., between Broadway and Fourth-av. Gas, hot and cold baths, and all the modern improvements. Address as above.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in a most pleasant and healthy location, in Brooklyn, within 10 minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry, would like to let to one or two single gentlemen, or a married couple without children, a handsome front parlor and bedroom, with or without partial board. Address Box No. 1,262 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING.—ONE SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OR two, wishing to room together, may find a large, pleasant, well-furnished room, with water, gas, &c., and partial board, in a small private family. Apply at No. 47 West 18th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, in a private family, at No. 167 Lafayette-st., Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, for families or single gentlemen, at No. 10 West 14th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BED-room on the second floor may be obtained at No. 76 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single Room.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN CAN be accommodated with a large furnished room and board in a private family. Apply at No. 20 East 22d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SUPERIOR AC-commodations, front rooms, would be preferred in a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen, rooms furnished or unfurnished, at No. 70 State-st., between Henry and Clinton; location very pleasant, and convenient to two ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Pierrepont, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH.—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Rock-ship and Division-st. ferries.

BOARD AT ORANGE.—ONE OR TWO SMALL families can be accommodated with board, in a private family, at Orange, N. J. Address L. H. W., Orange Post-Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—OCEAN HOUSE, Bell Land, Staten Island. This house is pleasantly situated in a healthy and beautiful situation, about one mile from Darlon Depot, and 4 miles from Stamford City, having a fine view of Long Island Sound; convenient for boating, fishing, and fine roads for driving. Furnished rooms and good fare will be given at $5 per week for adults, and half price for children and servants. Good carriage and horse to be given and required. Apply on the premises, personally or by letter, to Mrs. ELIZABETH BURGESS, Bell Land, Darlon, Conn.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY FOR one or two small families, requiring two or three good and airy rooms, in a healthy, pleasant location, where they can have the benefit of more immediately air. Must be within 20 to 40 miles of the city, and of easy access by railroad with New-York. Terms, $6 or $7 a week. Address Box No. 1,262 Post-Office, New-York.

ROOMS WITH BREAKFAST IN A PRIVATE family, furnished or unfurnished, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, or single persons, with board at the residence, at Bath. The rooms are large and airy; the location is healthy, convenient and easy of access, being only four miles from the business of the city, on the Long Island Railroad, at Greenwood Cemetery. Gentlemen doing business in the City can go and return daily. Others to stage or private conveyance. STEDMAN WRIGHT.

NO. 19 FIFTH AVENUE.—A PARTY OF GENtlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms, single or in suite, with every convenience and comfort, by applying as above. Also, a few rooms on first floor, suitable for a family. N. B.—No board given.

A RARE CITY SUMMER RESIDENCE.—Made so by easy terms and commodious house, is offered to a private family; pleasantly situated a few doors from town. Perhaps terms might be agreed upon for furnishing rooms to a gentleman and his lady. Located centrally accessible. Inquire at No. 138 West 11th-st.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—Rooms to let, furnished and unfurnished, to single gentlemen, in a respectable house in 7th-av., west of Broadway, at $4 by the month; has gas and parlor. Inquire at the Oyster Bay House, No. 385 Broadway.

HO FOR THE COUNTRY!—NOW IS THE time to secure a pleasant home for the summer in the country. We are daily having more applications than we can accommodate. Parties wishing their houses rented should apply immediately at the Boarding Exchange, No. 146 Broadway. SMITH & BOYD.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A parlor and bedroom, either furnished or unfurnished, without meals, in a private family, where there are no boarders, within three blocks of St. NICHOLAS or Metropolitan Hotel. Address COOPER, Box No. 1,262 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET WITH PARtial board, to a single gentleman. Apply at No. 9 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

HOTELS.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. —M. F. WILSON, Proprietor.—This well-known and spacious hotel is prepared for the reception of visitors for the Summer. It is conveniently located, and its internal arrangements are in accordance with the requirements of establishment in this character. Families from the South-West will find airy, desirable rooms, with a first-class table, and no pains will be spared to sustain the reputation the house has already acquired.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, HOBOKEN, N. J.—Having undergone a thorough repairing and refurnishing, a couple more genteel families and single gentlemen will find agreeable rooms with full board and fine fare. Dinner hour 6½ P. M. WM. L. HALL, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A WALLET CONTAINING ABOUT $60 in bills and gold, together with a note drawn by Albert Brisbane to the order of George Brisbane, for $1,000 M. Also, a street warrant for good made by city of Brooklyn, and other papers of value to the owner. All persons are forbid purchasing the above amount being stopped, and a reward of $50, in addition to the money contained in the wallet, will be paid and no questions asked on leaving it with WILLIAM B. LEEDS, No. 64 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—LOST OR MISCARRIED, A LETTER of A. L. Duncan & Co., Nashville, Tenn., directed either to Nicholas Wolff, Joseph Tryon, or Wolff & Tryon, containing A. L. Duncan & Co.'s note for one hundred and ninety-four 40-100 dollars at 4 months, drawn to their own order. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, payment having been stopped.

$2 REWARD.—LOST, IN BROOKLYN, ON Wednesday, the 13th inst., a gilt SOCIETY BADGE, with black enamel centre, engraved on the back "C. Campbell." The above reward will be paid to any one leaving the badge at No. 22 Degraw-st., Brooklyn; or with J. H. MASON, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, YESTERDAY AFternoon, in going from Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt, to the Bank of America, in Wall-st., $300 in bills and 20 cents in silver. The finder will receive the above reward by returning the same to No. 124 Greenwich-st. PARKER & RITTER.

MATRIMONIAL.

MLLE. PAULINE L'ESTRANGE WILL, upon receipt of twenty-five cents, or equivalent in stamps, return to any person a picture of their most prominent characteristics, with a brief description of their past, present and future life, from specimen of handwriting. She will counsel the afflicted in matters of love, lawsuits, lost affairs, business, law-suits, journeys, &c., giving also a true picture of the future wife or husband. Address with return postage, Mlle. L'ESTRANGE, New-York Post-Office.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, WITHOUT METAL, PLATE OR CLASPS.—DR. S. S. RICHMOND, Dentist, No. 96 Bond-st., invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are three quarters lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots, and prevent the nervous sensations which porcelain unavoidably causes.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURES.—DR. S. S. FITCH WILL deliver the third of his course of Spring Lectures, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 15. Subject—FRIDAY EVENING. How to secure health and preserve life a thousand years. To commence at 8 o'clock.

SMITH J. HAZZARD. WILLIAM G. LOCKE.
HAZZARD & LOCKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
No. 46 and 47 Broad-st., New-York.

CHOICE FAMILY HAMS.—1,500 lbs. Sugar & Hay's Sanford Davis', Cincinnati Pickle and other well-known brands.

MIDDLES.—1,000 lbs. Long and Short Middles and Short Clears, Cincinnati cure.

PORK.—New Mess, Prime and Clear Pork; Old Mess Pork; Prime Mess, Prime and Clear; Old Hams; Shoulders; and hold stock of the Cincinnati Packing Co.'s Hams—300 barrels A. S. White's and other Western, in fine dry salted order.

GLAZED HAMS.—200 Boxes, an extra article for Cuba Market, 20 lbs. each, very superior.

LARD.—100 barrels and 1,000 kegs Prime, Leaf, Kettle and Family Lard, for shipping.

BEEF.—New, 5,000 barrels Prairie and Chicago Western.

Extra, Ham Beef, Prime Mess, Repacked, Prime.

300 barrels Country and City Prime.

200 barrels Extra Mess, Western Repacked.

Extra Rump Beef.

GREEN-HOUSE AND HOT-HOUSE PLANTS. Persons wishing to purchase a handsome collection of plants, can select from a large and choice collection of green and hot-house plants, comprising many of the most rare and beautiful kinds, at the Bowling Green Green-House, No. 1 Bowling Green. Address Box 618, New-York Post-Office.

Law of Patents.

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending May 12, 1857, and recorded officially.

G. W. ALLEN, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in wrenches for turning screw-bolts.

Jas. Arnold, of Baltimore, Md.—For improvement in harvesters.

E. W. ASHLEY and Otis Bray, of Sharon, Penn.—For improvement in Hydrostatic Chucks.

E. R. BAILEY, of Simsbury, Ct.—For improvement in metallic blinds.

Wm. Barnes, of St. Louis, Mo.—For improved rotary shingle cutter.

Thos. W. Bosworth, of Peterham, Mass.—For improved stitch for sewing machines.

Matthias C. Buntingham, of Sangamon Co., Ill.—For improved portable pulpit.

Louis Brauer, of Sommerville, Tenn.—For improvement in corn-planters and seed-drills.

Jas. Broughton, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in fire-escapes.

Jno. C. Brown and Jno. P. Derby, of South Reading, Mass.—For improved apparatus for roasting meat.

Jno. H. Bunce, of Penn Yan, N. Y.—For improvement in seed planters.

Ambrose E. Burnside, of Bristol, R. I.—For improved mode of overcoming the windage in firearms.

Oliver L. Chase, of Boston, Mass., and Silas E. Chase, of Charlestown, Mass.—For improvement in machines for making lozenges.

Thos. Cook, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved machine for cutting match splints.

Jesse Cushman and Gideon Mariatt, of Syracuse, N. Y.—For artificial honey.

David Cumming, of Sorrel Horse, Penn.—For improvement in grain sheets.

Warren W. Dutcher and Geo. Draper, of Milford, Mass.—For improvement in machines for making fur bonnets.

Kasson Frazee, of Syracuse, N. Y.—For improved method of connecting the check-piece to the mouth-piece of bridle bits.

F. F. French, of Franklin, Vt.—For improvement in cane planters.

Daniel Fitzgerald, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved mode of constructing double hung fire-escapes.

C. E. Gallagher, of Allegany City, Penn.—For improvements in semi-rotative steam-engines.

Benjamin Garver, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in needles for sewing.

John C. Gould, of Boonton, N. J.—For improved nail-plate feeder.

J. Cooke Hardeman, of Arrow Rock, Mo.—For improvement in hemp brakes.

John Hazelton, of Oxford, N. H.—For improvement in cot bedsteads.

Geo. Hilbsch, of Buffalo, N. Y.—For improvement in propeller-blades.

Moses G. Hubbard, of Penn Yan, N. Y.—For improvement in harvesters.

Henry Hughes, of Port Gibson, Miss.—For improvement in presses for cotton, &c.

Julius G. Hurd, of Medway, Mass.—For improved process of treating raw cotton.

Samuel Hunt, of Penn Yan, N. Y.—For improvement in harvesters.

James A. Johnson, of Antrim, O.—For improvement in folding bedsteads.

J. F. Keeler, of Cleveland, O.—For improvement in bed bottoms.

John C. Keller, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improvement in coal stoves.

Hartwell Kendall, of East Dorset, Vt.—For improvement in the shoemaker's striker.

Geo. F. Ketcham, of Bedford, Ind.—For improved mortising machine.

Benj. J. Lane, of Newburyport, Mass.—For improved joiners' plane.

Edward Lindner, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved cartridges.

Sylvanus V. Lowe, of Reading, Penn.—For improved apparatus for heating the sheets of steam boilers.

Geo. Mann, Jr., of Ottawa, Ill.—For improvement in clearing guard, of grain elevators.

Robert Muckett and William Rigby, of Salford, Eng.—For improvement in machines for engraving cylinders.

Antoine Martin ddu, of Marseilles, France.—For improved blasting powder.

Chas. T. Pearson, of Chelsea, Mass.—For improved joiners' bench-stop.

Stuart Perry, of Newport, N. Y.—For improvement in locks.

Townsend Poore, of Carbondale, Penn.—For improved coal cracker.

Conrad Poppenhusen and Ludwig Held, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in devulcanizing India rubber.

Thos. E. Power, of Columbia, Mo.—For piano-forte bridge.

Frederick Reuther, of Hartford, Conn.—For trap for animals.

Chas. Adolphus Rossfeld, of Columbus, Ga.—For improvement in fountain pens.

Archibald H. Rowand, of Allegheny, Penn.—For improvement in blocks for making fur bonnets.

Edward C. Smith, of Cincinnati, Ohio—For improved machine for planing chair seats.

J. Henry Stimpson, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in heating soldering tools by gas.

Seth C. Tufts, of Mainville, Ohio—For improved portable field fence.

Louis Wilman, of Worcester, Mass.—For improved soap substitute for scouring woolens.

John D. Howe, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., assignor to G. Arthur Gardner, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in rock drills.

Chas. Ketchum, of Penn Yan, N. Y., assignor to Chas. G. Judd, of same place—For improvement in reed-plasterers.

Wm. Kennish, of Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Andrew B. Gray, of San Diego, Cal.—For improved submarine excavator.

Wm. Morris Smith, of Washington, D. C., assignor to Himself and Peter Hamay, of same place—For improvement in copying presses.

James A. Bruce, of Baltimore, Md., assignor to himself and Wm. Wilson, of same place—For improvement in steam-engines.

Jean Baptiste Thomas Gerard Bonneville, Gerard, and Pierre Frederic Penn—For improvement in hanging shafts in mills.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N.Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 14, 1857—8 P. M.

The rainy weather obstructs business.

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, at 8?@8? 48¾; Pots, at 8?@8? 75 @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is tame, prices, however, show no noticeable alteration. Java, 15¾c. @15¾c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 10c.@13c.; Jamaica, 11¾c.@13c.; St. Domingo, 11¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Rules very quiet, only small lots being purchased at our quotations: Middling Uplands, 12¾c.; do. Gulfs, 14c.@14½c.; other grades, proportionate rates, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is decidedly heavy, factors evincing an eagerness to sell, while buyers are indisposed to purchase more than they immediately need. Prices are lower and drooping. Sales: 7,000 bbls, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 35@$5 45
Straight State	5 45@ 5 60
Extra State	5 60@ 7 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 45@ 6 75
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 87½@ 6 80
Fancy Michigan	6 85@ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 75@ 8 75
Extra Ohio	7 85@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 30@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 75@10 00

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales have been reported of about 650 bbls., in lots, at from $6 50@$6 50 for superfine to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is in fair request, at steady rates. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 2,200 bbls very low Mixed, to choice Extra, at $5 40@$6 50 ₩ bbl. Rye flour is salable and firm, at $4 90@$5 00 for Fine to Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $18 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is much depressed and is tending downwards. Sales: 14,000 bushels, including Canadian white on private terms; poor Genesee white at $1 70, and fair ordinary Western old (Spring) at $1 47@$1 52 ₩ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 4,000 bushels, at 97½c.@$1

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans states that advices from the City of Mexico to the 30th of April have been received. Great excitement existed relative to the filibuster expedition to Sonora, and 4,000 troops had been sent against it. Gen. CARBAJAL, the leader of the invading party, it was reported, had already captured several points.

Nothing had been heard of the steamship *Asia* up to the time of going to press. She brings a week later news.

The National Quarantine Convention, yesterday, passed a series of resolutions reported by the Business Committee, which specify in what manner infectious diseases may be introduced, and what precautions are necessary to prevent contagion. The proceedings, reported at length, will be found elsewhere.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners sent an order to Mr. TALLMADGE, the newly-appointed Superintendent, for five men to go States Island and protect the house of the Health Officer, who feared violence. The Superintendent called on his Deputy, Mr. MAVERELL, for the men, but Mr. MAVERELL said he could not recognize the new authorities.

Thirteen members of the Board of Aldermen presented a protest, in their own Board last evening, against the acts of the late Legislature. It was adopted by a vote of 14 to 5—a party vote.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the state of the streets formed a prominent topic. A resolution was referred to the Committee on Streets, calling on the City Inspector to clean them forthwith. Communications were received from SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., and from the City Hall Commissioners, asking for the coöperation of the Board under the new Charter. These were referred to appropriate Committees, and, after the transaction of other routine business, the Board adjourned until Monday.

The Governor has appointed Captain WM. A. ELLIS, late an Inspector in the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, Port Warden, in place of Captain JOSEPH TINKHAM, who declined the appointment.

The American Abolition Society held their anniversary meeting in the City Assembly Rooms, yesterday morning. Speeches were made by Messrs. GERRIT, GOODELL and FREDERICK DOUGLASS, and a series of resolutions were passed. From the Treasurer's report it appeared that the receipts for the year were $6,546, and the expenditure $6,124.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Mr. BENJAMIN DURHAM was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison for extensive forgeries on the Bank of Commerce. Mr. ISRAEL HARRIMAN, for an assault on Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Ward, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. JOSEPH MILLER, indicted for murder by beating his wife to death, pleaded guilty of manslaughter. His sentence was deferred.

The Centennial Celebration of the Swedenborgian Church was celebrated yesterday with appropriate services at the Church in Eleventh-street. The entire commemoration will occupy four days, and on Sunday the services at the Church in Eleventh-street will be specially worth attendance.

The Ladies' Five-Points Mission collected upwards of $4,000 at the Academy of Music last night, to aid in the construction of its school-rooms, which are rendered necessary in order to meet the demands upon that Institution.

The election for Trustees and Committees of the American Institute was held, yesterday, at the Rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, and resulted in the triumph of the "regular" ticket. The following are the Trustees elect: ROBERT L. PAIN, President; Wm. Hall, Edwin Smith, Benjamin Ayres, Vice Presidents; Henry Meigs, Recording Secretary; Wm. B. Leonard, Corresponding Secretary; C. T. Backhouse, Treasurer. One hundred and eighty votes were polled.

The Convention of Delegates from various Homes of Refuge in the United States closed yesterday. A large number of resolutions were submitted, but only one adopted, recommending longer terms of committal. The remaining resolutions lay over till the next Convention, which was fixed to be held in this City the second Tuesday of May next.

The Congregational collation, last evening, was an eminently successful and brilliant affair. Addresses were delivered by some eight or ten ministers of various denominations, after which the large assembly sat down to an abundant collation.

The anniversary of the Deaf and Dumb was postponed yesterday in consequence of the storm.

Mr. HENRY HENDRICKSON, a resident of Brooklyn, has been missing since last Friday, and his friends are fearful that he has been foully dealt with. He left Brooklyn last Thursday morning, and went to Huntington, West Hills, on the Long Island Railroad, at which place there was paid to him on a mortgage nearly $1,000. He started directly to return to Brooklyn on foot, driving five cows which he had purchased at Huntington, West Hills. He drove his cows through the toll-gate, west of Jamaica, after which he turned on to the Williamsburg road. It is supposed that he was waylaid on this road, which leads through a piece of dense woods, and murdered. A man passed through the toll gate west of Jamaica shortly after him, and inquired if he had previously passed, and suspicion is directed to this individual.

Kansas Politics Again.

We publish this morning a very interesting communication in explanation and vindication of the course pursued by the Free-State men in Kansas, in declining to take any part in the coming election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention. It is written by one of the most intelligent and influential of their number, and is undoubtedly worthy of attention as an authentic exposition of their views.

We are among those who have questioned the wisdom of the action which our Correspondent endeavors to justify. It has seemed to us clear, from the beginning, that the Free-State men had nothing to gain by declining to vote, but that, as things stand, they were losing the opportunity to influence the result, or to convict their opponents of any illegalities by which they might be cheated of their proper weight. Our criticism of their course was based entirely upon its relation to what we supposed to be the leading, if not the sole, issue which the contest involves—namely, *whether the new Constitution shall admit Slavery in the new State or not.* The proposed object of the Free-State movement from the outset has been to secure its exclusion. The profound interest felt throughout the Union in the issue of the late Presidential Election grew out of the belief that upon its result depended the extension or the non-extension of Slavery into Kansas and the rest of the territory of the United States. This was the great and controlling issue of that great and impassioned canvass. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of our people felt an interest and an earnestness in the result which nothing could have inspired but such a conviction. The entire public sentiment of the Northern States—and much of the *best* public sentiment of the Southern States, was earnestly and profoundly in favor of excluding Slavery in Kansas. The overwhelming popular strength of the Republican Party was due to this deep and rooted sentiment in the public mind. Thousands of men in every State were undoubtedly acting Republicans for party reasons and on party grounds;—but with the great mass of that body of the people mere party considerations had no weight whatever. Nine-tenths of them were Republicans and voted for the Republican candidate solely and exclusively because they were in favor of making Kansas free. Naturally enough, these men did not come to be in favor of freedom for Kansas when the special means by which they had hoped to accomplish that result failed of success. They did not think it best to insist that Kansas must of necessity become a Slave State because the Republicans had lost the chance of making it Free. They were in favor of seeking the exclusion of Slavery through the party which had obtained possession of the Government, inasmuch as that had become the only agency by which anything whatever could be done. And they have accordingly desired to see the Free-State men in the Territory embrace every opportunity to exert their influence, express their will and cast their vote so as to secure the adoption of a Constitution by which Slavery should be excluded. And inasmuch as the Administration and the Federal Authorities in the Territory stand solemnly pledged to secure for the *bona fide* inhabitants the full, free and fair exercise of their sovereignty upon this subject, they have believed that by proper energy on the part of the Free-State men this result might be secured.

Our correspondent, it will be noted, does not contest this position. On the contrary, he concedes that Kansas will be a Free State—that the party in power see clearly enough that their interest and their safety would be perilled by any other result—and that the exclusion of Slavery is regarded by all parties as a foregone conclusion. He does not defend the action of the Free-State party upon this basis, or from this point of view. He does not insist that it is peculiarly calculated to make Kansas a Free State, or that it is necessary to prevent its becoming a Slave State. But he says the policy of the Free-State men aims at other objects. It is designed to keep the party together—to preserve its unity and discipline, and to render it effective in the *party* struggle by which the contests which have hitherto divided the people of the Territory are to be succeeded. The men in power, he thinks, have abandoned the attempt to make Kansas a *Slave* State, and will now be contented to make it a "National *Democratic*" State. And in order to prevent the consummation of this purpose it was necessary for the Free-State men to consolidate their organization and to take such measures as would retain within their ranks the greatest number possible of their present adherents.

We have nothing whatever to say of the wisdom or policy of this view of the case. It may be in the highest degree important to prevent the Democratic Party from obtaining the ascendency in Kansas, and it is quite likely that the course adopted by the Free-State men is the one best calculated to secure that result. We are certainly not disposed to throw any obstacles in the way of its success. But we regard this avowal of our Correspondent as highly important, since it signalizes an entire change in the aspect of political affairs in Kansas, and affords good ground to believe that the terrible dissensions touching vital interests and fundamental rights which have hitherto disturbed the Territory, are already giving place to the mere partisan collisions which are insparable from our political life, and which, however important they may be, do not menace either the existence or the solid prosperity of the States which they pervade. We are glad to believe that the era of usurpations and of rebellions—of civil oppression and of civil war for Kansas, is past; and that hereafter the worst contests which her people may encounter will be the contests for party ascendency and for party power.

Caustic on a Sore Spot.

The celebrated French Prince, whose name will yet be canonized as the patron saint of diplomacy, stood always in the greatest awe of committing his words to paper, and is said to have once undertaken a journey to Vienna, in the depth of Winter, rather than "manufacture evidence against himself under his own sign-manual," by refusing an impertinent invitation to some Nobody's wedding.

But the scruples which afflicted the strabilious TALLYRAND are clearly unknown to the robuster constitution of our enterprizing fellow-citizen, Mr. S. N. SANDERS, who writes so many letters, and on such a variety of subjects that one might fancy him aspiring to be regarded as the "complete letter-writer" of the most advanced wing of the Democratic Party.

Having some time heretofore had occasion to smile at the roundabout and elaborate way in which this gentleman put forward some rather startling Democratic platitudes during his diplomatic residence in Europe, we must now do him the justice to notice the terse, pungent and vigorous handling of our municipal difficulties which we find in the last paragraph of his reply to the getters-up of the late mass meeting in the Park.

"But while we resist the State usurpers," says Citizen SANDERS, "we must not forget the Democratic watch-word, 'Reform,' nor lose sight of the fact that the legislative majority—unscrupulously Black Republican as it was—would not have dared to so trespass on our rights, *if the best interests of the Democracy of the City had been cared for in the Nominating Conventions last Fall.*"

This is evidently a double-edged paragraph, cutting deep into both sides of our municipal entanglements—a decided and fatal home-thrust, pushed in and twisted round in the wound by a hand that knows exactly where to strike. Put forward at the present time, it becomes important, not alone as an expression of individual sentiment, but as indicating the text from which the future sermons of our political high priests will be fulminated: it is caustic, in fact, applied on the allopathic principle to the sorest spot in the Democratic organization of our City.

Whatever else may be thought of "Citizen SANDERS," as he delights to call himself, his progressive tendencies and independence of all conventional restraints will be the last points questioned; and we know that on many occasions heretofore he has been urged forward to take the ground which men of more timidity were anxious to see occupied—although themselves unwilling to violate the discipline of "safe precedents" for that purpose.

Putting these things together, and coupling them with the facts that Citizen GEORGE is at present in a position which enables him to know the secret sentiments of our most influential City leaders,—we hail the confession quoted as the first dawning of a hope that character and fitness will be hereafter studied in the nominations made for our municipal offices, and that it is in contemplation to dissociate all questions of civic trust from those of political conchology. Whenever this consummation can be reached, the tax-payers, we believe, will have reason to sing *nunc dimittis*; and if Mr. SANDERS can, in any way, help it forward, or be placed by his friends in a position where he may even seem to do so, we shall all have reason to bless the Executive for the private favor that sent us this infant Hercules to strangle the municipal hydra in whose coils we have been hopelessly enmeshed.

Seriously and candidly speaking on a subject requiring both seriousness and candor, what political issues—save those of mere spoil—are involved in the election of an Alderman or Mayor? or, supposing us to have reached the standard of good character and fitness in our candidates for civic posts, what principles of justice or self-interest should prevent the good men of all parties from uniting cordially in their support?

If such had heretofore been the tests applied, would the incumbent of the first legal office in our City have been the kind of man to excite against our system the damaging rebukes and still more ruinous sarcasms of the European Press—the ridicule and indignation of our own citizens throughout the country, and a "defence" from a paper, once loudest in advocating his election, that the gentlemen's qualifications for the office would have really been better applied to the humbler calling of a "shoe-black?"

We must cut loose in municipal matters from this political servitude, if we desire to have the affairs of our City government conducted with either honesty or decorum. We must change the sources from which our municipal candidates are drawn, before we can hope to get rid of the corruptions which have made our City's name the synonym for incapacity and plunder.

The Stock-Gambling Monster.

The French novelist, BALZAC, invented a monster, midway between the Briareus of antiquity and the Frankenstein of Mrs. SHELLEY—a creature, that is, absolutely without conscience, and multifariously armed for mischief. This monster of his was a society composed of thirteen members, sworn to mutual assistance in their individual designs. Some of these interesting persons occupied highly respectable positions in the world—sat in the Chamber of Deputies, talked loudly on the Exchange, dined with Cabinet Ministers, made good matches, and generally kept themselves in the eye of mankind, to the great advantage of their own fortunes and the edification of their fellow-mortals. Others, again, were low, disreputable scamps enough, who never aspired to public familiarity with their colleagues. But all of them, the high and the low alike, were united in one sentiment—the worship of success. Every man of them believed that virtue lived in victory, and that the sufficient vindication of every desire was to be found in its gratification.

So they worked together famously. Whatever one of them wished, the others helped him to obtain. Whatever one of them disliked, the others helped him to crush out. No thought of the moral quality of anything which they undertook, no concern for its probable consequences to others, ever entered the brain or the heart of any member of this estimable and efficient confederacy.

Perhaps the "Society of the Thirteen" was only the dream of a fantastic, coffee-drinking novelist. Perhaps also it was the subtle and picturesque allegory of a terrible satirist.

We incline to the latter view. For our own City affords us a piquant illustration of its meaning and its force.

Wall-street is a thoroughfare well-known to New-York and to the world. The stately tower of Trinity Church, whose gleaming cross salutes from afar the longing gaze of every Gothamite Ulysses returning to his home, overlooks the crowds that throng its sidewalk, from January to December—from morning until night. The foremost citizens of our goodly City are its continual familiars. Commerce and the Law combine to dignify and make it important. Whoever speaks of Wall-street speaks of industry, activity, prosperity—of work and of wealth—of brilliancy, and comfort, and ease, and splendor. In Wall-street churches are built, balls given, colleges founded. Wall-street bridges the Atlantic with steamers, binds together the corners of the world with iron nerves of thought, levels mountains, and performs all manner of useful and profitable miracles.

But there is a monster in Wall-street, of whose proceedings small cognizance is taken by the public, though the public has abundant daily reason to be aware of its existence—a monster like unto the monster of Balzac—a monster many-headed, many-armed, unscrupulous—and this monster is the brotherhood of the Bears of the Stock Exchange. Everybody knows that the Bears exist. Everybody talks about the Bears. Everybody jokes about the Bears. But if everybody knew what it is that the Bears are so busy in doing, we have our doubts whether the Bears would be treated as a joke. For consider but a moment what the Bears are after and what they achieve.

Most of the Bears, like many of the "Thirteen," are highly respectable individuals. They are well-to-do; they are fathers of families, members of churches—in all particulars of private life "honorable" men. Once out of Wall-street they cease to be Bears, and become worthy citizens again. But in Wall-street how do they behave?

A company of enterprising men get together, organize a capital, obtain a charter, and establish a railway. This railway is to unite two sections of country, which cannot fail to profitby the union. It is to develop the resources—to enhance the prosperity—to elevate the character of a particular region. So fair are the promises of usefulness and of consequent financial success which are held out by the directors of this railway to the world, that all sorts of persons are induced to come forward and invest their money in the enterprise. Not plethoric and rapacious capitalists alone, but the careful trustees of the property of widows and orphans—the managers of funds bequeathed to pious or educational uses—hard-working men and women beginning life with frugal industry in the hope of ending it in respectable ease—contribute of their means to the building and equipment of the road. Its stock comes upon the market, and comes there with the fair credit which is due to a substantial property efficiently managed. The unsophisticated citizen whose attention is directed to this Stock regards it as so much legitimate merchandise. He considers himself to be engaged in a perfectly proper and lawful business transaction when he buys it. He expects to obtain from it a fair and satisfactory return.

Not so the Bears. To the Bears this substantial Stock is not an article of commerce, but a provocation to gambling. "Ha!" they cry, "another stock in the market! So many more faro-chips—so many more counters, and now to see what we can make of it!" And thereupon the Bears take counsel together. One of their number has promised to deliver a certain quantity of the new Stock on a certain day. If he permits the market to follow its natural course, his bargain may net him nothing more than a decent commission. But this must not be thought of. Forthwith the monster is set to work. The brother Bears come forward throwing the most superfluous quantities of the doomed Stock upon the world. Prognostications of mischief, particular and universal, are disseminated in every direction by assiduous Bears and their faithful emissaries. The world of buyers is scared out of its senses. The value of the Stock declines—not the real value of it certainly, but the apparent value. Foolish holders (and how many sensible people are *not* foolish in the face of a panic?) sell out at a sacrifice—all sorts of distress, disturbance, annoyance, are caused to the community—the operations of a useful company are hampered, but the brotherhood triumphs, and the Bears particularly interested come out of their contracts with puffed portfolios and adipose bank accounts.

Do the Bears, the "reputable" Bears we mean, think themselves disgraced by these transactions? Do they hide away their gains from the public eye, and divide them in caverns, after the manner of the foresters discovered by the energetic ALI BABA? Not they? They boast of being Bears; they expatiate upon their ursine profits; they rejoice extremely in the upshot of their schemes. And yet, after all, in what respect are they better than the monstrous "Society of the Thirteen?" In what respect have their operations reflected credit upon them as citizens and as men?

The boldest Bear in town, we trust, would be ashamed to belong to such an association as we have described, if that association were a mystery, and its members were bound by pains and oaths to serve each other's selfish ends without remorse, consideration or scruple. But holding that our Bears have consciences, and are susceptible of moral rebuke, we beg leave to put it to them gravely and seriously, whether they have not even now good reason for being ashamed of themselves. They will say, perhaps, that they behave as every body behaves in modern commerce—that they are no worse than their neighbors. But in the first place this is not quite true, and in the second place if it were true, what then? Is their position the less untenable, the less abominable, because five hundred people instead of five have taken it up?

All commerce is not gambling, though there may be a touch of gambling in all commerce. And the law has discriminated between enterprises of pure chance and enterprises involving an honest exercise of human skill and industry, so far as to discourage the most flagrant of the former by positive statute, while it favors the latter as conducive alike to the welfare of the State and the elevation of individual character. The blowing of bubbles and the fomenting of falsehoods in the Stock Exchange are not enterprises which involve an honest exercise of human skill and industry. They are *monstrous* enterprises; and those who engage in them, whether as Bears or as Bulls, (and we have fallen now particularly upon the Bears, because they are the successful sinners of the hour,) are monsters—financial monsters inviting reprobation—commercial nuisances clamoring for abatement!

Assessment Bonds for Opening and Grading Streets.

A communication was sent to the Board of Aldermen, on the 29th ultimo, by the Comptroller in relation to the condition of the accounts of the City, consequent upon the manner in which the existing law requires that payments should be made for opening, regulating, grading and paving the streets. A similar document was presented to the Common Council, by the Finance Department, on the 10th of June, 1856, and the annual report of Mr. FLAGG of the same year contains the following statement of expenditure in the year 1855:

Expenditures for "Streets Opening," was	$1,204,236 86
And the receipts	817,481 08
Excess of payments over receipts	$386,754 81
Expenditures for "Streets Paving"	$1,114,590 94
Receipts on same account	781,847 29
Excess of payments over receipts	$332,743 10
These two "Trust Accounts," as shown above, have drawn out of the Treasury in a single year	$2,378,617 18
And have brought into it only	1,909,899 24
Showing a deficit of	$719,457 93

Since the 1st of January, 1857, these accounts have run as follows:

Streets paving, paid	$104,845 01
Streets paving, received	55,635 03
Excess of expenditures	$49,709 98
Sewers, paid	$97,628 05
Sewers, received	54,827 96
Excess of expenditures	$13,094 13
Add excess of streets paving	48,709 98
Total excess	$61,804 16
The widening of Walker, and extending Canal street, was confirmed April 29, 1856, amounting to	$249,736 00
There was collected, by Collector of Assessments, up to Sept. 9, 1856, when it was returned to Bureau of Arrears	870,190 83
Leaving uncollected	$179,581 65
The extending of the Bowery was confirmed, amounting to	$269,022 00
Received by Collector of Assessment	89,110 00
Uncollected	$179,112 00
The opening of First-avenue was confirmed, amounting to	$197,500 46
Collected by Collector of Assessments	56,892 97
Uncollected	$43,607 49

The expenses incurred, previous to the year 1852, for street-paving, did not require the large advances which are now made from the Treasury. Payments were then made as assessments were collected from the property-holders, the contractor to have the interest accruing on the sum assessed. The result of this mode of payment was, however, manifestly unjust, the contractors having, in some cases, to wait for years for their money. In the management of large jobs heavy outlays were required to carry them through, and the tendency naturally became to destroy competition, and to concentrate large jobs in the hands of a few individuals, who fixed such a price as would be a full indemnity to them for the delay in payment. In this way the property-holders were subjected to the payment of a high percentage beyond the real cost of the work, with the addition of interest on the assessment thus incurred. Loud and vehement complaints were raised by the host of smaller contractors, on the one hand, and by tax-payers and owners of property on the other. As a remedy for this state of things, application was therefore made to the Legislature, for a special act, authorizing the Common Council to *anticipate* the revenue derivable from assessments by issuing Assessment Bonds, previous to the collection of those revenues, in the same manner that the revenues arising from taxes are anticipated by the issue of Revenue Bonds.

The theory of placing the City Treasury in the position of banker, and to advance the whole cost of the work as soon as the job had been completed and confirmed by the Common Council, had its first origin in an ordinance passed Oct. 13, 1852; but was the natural reaction from the other extreme of holding contractors, assessors, &c., out of their money, until property-holders had done their duty. Under the new system, the excess of expenditure over receipts has been frightfully great, and a remedy for it ought undoubtedly to be applied. It is to be hoped that the Common Council will take speedy cognizance of Mr. FLAGG's suggestions. In a range of five years, previous to 1855, the payments on account of assessments exceeded the receipts over two millions of dollars. If this is permitted to continue, arrearages will gradually swamp the Treasury, and liabilities will be created from which it cannot easily disentangle itself.

Mr. FLAGG desires that a return should be made to the old mode of paying for work done by assessment, only as the money is collected from property-holders, with the addition of *legal* interest, from the date of confirmation of the assessment to the date of payment into the Treasury. Experience has shown that this would prove an insufficient remedy to the delays of negligent property-owners. The example of Brooklyn and other cities had better be followed, in which an extraordinary rate of interest is adopted. In Brooklyn it is twelve per cent., and the danger of losing so large a sum is found to be all the stimulus that is needed. In no case should the present ordinances be perpetuated; but a wise change should be made which, while it relieves the treasury, also avoids the evils which existed previous to 1852.

MERCILESS ANGELS.—We have heard ladies remark that they disliked female shopkeepers, because they were so uncivil to their customers, and we presume it is for this reason that female counter-jumpers are so rare, even in those establishments which deal chiefly in articles designed for the use of women. Gentle and forgiving as women are in their conduct towards the other sex, they are generally merciless towards each other when they are called upon to pronounce judgment. If Mrs. CUNNINGHAM had been tried by a jury-box, composed of her own sex, they would have condemned her without leaving the jury, at least we are forced to such an opinion from the course pursued towards that unfortunate woman since her acquittal. We would not impute to the sex generally the blame of the indignant ladies who have been assembled in front of No. 31 Bond-street since Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's release, and assaulted the unhappy inmates of that ill-fated dwelling by their obscene execrations, but their wrath has been very feminine, although it was so unseemly and boisterous in its manifestation. The Jezebels who have taken the law into their own hands, and made an attempt to punish Mrs. CUNNINGHAM for her supposed crimes, ought to be mercifully dealt with, as they only appeared to act from a natural impulse of their sex; but they should be prevented from repeating their outrages, and one or two policemen should be detailed to prevent the gathering of a crowd in front of the scene of the murder. If Mrs. CUNNINGHAM chooses to continue to reside in the house, she should be protected from the assaults of infuriated Amazons who do not approve of the finding of the Jury.

THE EVENING POST INCLINED TO REGARD THE BURDELL MURDER AS A CAPITAL JOKE.—The *Evening Post* perpetrates the following elaborate *jeu d'esprit*, concerning the Burdell murder, and the efforts which it considers proper to be made for the detection of its perpetrators:

REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF THE MURDERER OF DR. BURDELL—PUBLIC SPIRIT AMONG THE PEANUT DEALERS.

Timothy and Hannah Keefe, proprietors of the peanut and orange stand at the *Evening Post* corner, hereby offer a reward of *Five Thousand Peanuts* to any person or persons who will furnish them with information which shall lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL.

The proprietors of the peanut stand on the *Evening Post* corner are disposed, in the absence of proper efforts in other quarters, to take the lead in such a movement; and they accordingly offer the above reward of five thousand peanuts for such information, to be communicated to them in writing, as shall lead to the development of this mystery, and the detection, conviction and punishment of the parties guilty of this murder. If any doubt shall arise as to the rightful claimant, the *peanuts* will be paid upon the written award of a majority of the dealers in *maple sugar around the Post-Office.*

If any parties who may communicate information on this subject desire that the fact of their having done so should be kept secret, their names will not be disclosed, without their consent. All communications in response to this offer should be addressed, marked "Private and Confidential," to

TIMOTHY KEEFE, }
HANNAH KEEFE, } Peanut Dealers.

EVENING POST CORNER, May 13, 1857.

It might be a fair question for consideration how far a public journal performs its duty to the community by thus ridiculing any endeavor that may be made towards the development of so fearful a mystery as surrounds the Bond-street homicide. But the *Post* is certainly at liberty to treat such a subject according to its own sense of propriety;—and if its readers enjoy the wit and humor of such a burlesque as that we have copied above, we have no wish to deprive them of the luxury. But its perusal must dispose the public to be much more lenient in its judgment of Coroner CONNERAT's brutal jests while holding an inquest upon the body of the murdered man, than they were while they supposed that the spirit and temper which such conduct evinced was confined to him alone. The peanut capitalists of the *Post* have done what formed impossible,—made Coroner Connerat's proceedings appear respectable.

WEEKS AND DOCTOR BURDELL'S RELATIVES.—In looking over a file of Buenos Ayres papers, received yesterday, we found an advertisement offering a reward of $20,000 for the discovery of the murderer of "the late Dr. Burdell of Cantron." The reward is offered by the relatives of the murdered man. The first concern to us, in reading this advertisement, that the relatives of the late Doctor BURDELL, who will inherit considerable property from his estates, have offered no reward for the discovery of his murderer or murderers. Why do they not unite in the effort to discover the perpetrator of the foul deed?

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSION.

Action of Superintendent Tallmadge—His Orders to "Deputy" Maverell Disobeyed—Five Metropolitan Policemen Forcibly Expelled and sent to Staten Island to Protect the Old Quarantine.

Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE, the newly-appointed Superintendent of Police, under the recent alteration of the Metropolitan Police, is already busy in the discharge of the duties of his new position. A letter was sent him yesterday from the President of the Commission, requesting him to ascertain and report to the Commissioners the names of the Captains of the several Police Districts, and the names of the Police force. In compliance with this the Superintendent sent an order to "Deputy" MAVERELL, to report forthwith the knowledge sought by the Commissioners. Deputy MAVERELL took no heed of the order, but he laughed good-naturedly. The Commissioners asked further for information as to the number and names of the police force on special duty, but the Superintendent has not been able to furnish it, because his Deputy will not give it to him, though ordered to do so by "General order No. 2." And there the matter stands at present between the Superintendent and the Deputy. Mr. MAVERELL will go on in the old way, and will not obey any orders of the new Police Commission until the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the law framing it is decided by the Court of last resort. On the other hand, Superintendent TALLMADGE will not attempt to enforce his orders to the old Police, but will await the final decision of the law. He will, however, continue to receive orders from the Commissioners, and to send orders to his Deputy, and report progress.

The Health Officer at Quarantine sent a note to President DRAPER yesterday, stating that some of the Metropolitan Police might be sent down to Quarantine, as threats had been made to burn down his house, and he feared an attempt to do so would be made. President DRAPER immediately dispatched an order to Superintendent TALLMADGE to detail forthwith to the Quarantine a number of men sufficient to protect the property of the State there located. The Superintendent sent an order to Deputy MAVERELL to detail five men to perform the duty desired by President DRAPER. The order was delivered by the Superintendent in person, but, notwithstanding, the Deputy would not obey it, saying he had no men to spare to protect the public peace on States Island. The Superintendent was thus compelled to seek for policemen in another quarter. He consulted with the Commissioner, went into the street, and from their effervescence in want of a job were found, and forthwith enrolled as a Metropolitan Police force. This force was immediately sent to Quarantine. The Superintendent is of opinion that these officers will be sufficient to prevent any incendiary attempt upon the house of the Health Officer; and to-day five additional men, it is said, will be forwarded to the Island, to prevent any further disorder at either of the Quarantines.

A meeting of the new Commissioners was held at the office of President DRAPER yesterday afternoon. They had under consideration the procurement of spacious rooms for the Commissioners and the Superintendent and the Deputies. A place in Canal-street, between Broadway and Centre-street, was suggested, as was also one in Franklin-street, near West Broadway, and rooms in Mollett's Building, corner of Broadway and Worth-street. No decision upon this question was arrived at. The Commissioners will meet again to-day.

The personal relations between Superintendent TALLMADGE and "Deputy" MAVERELL are now, as they have been for many years, of the most friendly character. Mr. MAVERELL is decided in his intention to resign, in any event, but he will not until the legal settlement of the difference between the new and old Commissioners. Should the new Commissioners gain the day Mr. MAVERELL may continue to act until the new system is thoroughly organized, and matters made more easy for his old friend the new Superintendent.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.—The Anti-Slavery meeting advertised at the Shiloh Church, in Prince-street, last evening, was well attended, and was addressed by FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Dr. J. M'C. SMITH, C. L. REMOND, and others, upon the subject of Slavery, the Dred Scott decision, and the Constitution. Mr. DOUGLASS spoke but a short time, calling on several persons present to follow him, and make the meeting a kind of love feast. C. L. REMOND took the rostrum, and after speaking a few moments, made some denunciatory remarks upon the Dred Scott matter and the Constitution, when a white person in the audience interrupted the speakers by an audible hiss; this so offended Mr. REMOND that he poured out a storm of invective and rebuke upon the offender, that raised a perfect storm of applause and laughter.

The love feast here came to an end, and a "free fight," as DOUGLASS called it, commenced, in which Mr. REMOND was somewhat taken down for getting so excited about the individual who had spoiled his own sermonizing. The meeting having now assumed the tone of a highly excited discussion, Mr. DOWNING proposed that a meeting be arranged between Mr. REMOND and Mr. DOUGLASS for the discussion of the constitutional question. Mr. GARNETT, the Pastor, proposed his own Church as the place, and Wednesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock P. M. as the time, which was mutually agreed to.

A series of resolutions were then passed, calling upon the friends of the cause to vote at the Fall election for those who have shown themselves in favor of equal franchises; finding fault with the Democratic vote of forty Members of the Assembly, declaring that "slavery cannot breathe in New-York;" recommending a meeting of the colored citizens to express their opinion upon the Dred Scot decision, and that Mr. DOUGLASS, Mr. GARNETT, and Mr. SYKES, be requested to address said meeting, and declaring that the Legislature have done an act wise, just, and humane, and one in accordance with the Declaration of Independence, in passing the resolutions in favor of equal suffrage. The last two tendered the thanks of the meeting to both branches of the Legislature for this recognition of their manhood and citizenship, and proposing a testimonial to SUMNER HAYES, of Albany, for his successful labors in securing the passage of said resolutions by the Legislature.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE OAKLEY.—The funeral ceremonies of Judge OAKLEY took place yesterday, at the late residence of the deceased, No. 13 Gramercy Park, and at Calvary Church, of which Judge OAKLEY was a member.

Bishop POTTER, assisted by Revs. Messrs. PRATT and MONTGOMERY, officiated. After a prayer and a few remarks by Bishop POTTER to the relatives, the pall bearers took their position on either side of the coffin, and it was borne to the front of the altar in Calvary Church; Bishop POTTER and his associates heading the procession, which was not very large, owing to the constant rain storm prevailing all day.

The following gentlemen served as pall-bearers:

Jas. W. Gerard,	John Duer,
Jas. J. Roosevelt,	Gulian C. Verplanck,
Henry Hoffman,	L. E. Sykes,
Daniel Lord,	Moses H. Grinnell.

The religious exercises were brief. Dr. HAWKS being absent from the City, his place was supplied by the venerable Bishop of New-York. The remains were taken to Trinity Church-yard and deposited in the vault of the Crugar family, situated at the rear of the Church, near to many of the distinguished friends of the deceased. Judge OAKLEY was 74 years of age at the time of his death, and leaves a wife and two children—a son and daughter.

Barbe Masons.

A meeting of the cabin passengers on board the steamship *Alabama*, May 12, passed a series of complimentary resolutions to Capt. SAMPSON and the officers of the ship, for doing their duty upon the occasion of an accident (of some kind not described) on board that vessel. They also presented Capt. SAMPSON a silver speaking trumpet suitably inscribed.

☞ The new U. S. Tariff—as arranged by E. D. OSMAN, the entry-clerk in the New York Custom House,—has been published by RIKER & LOCKWOOD, No. 64 Nassau-street. It is the best edition of the new tariff that has come under our notice. In the classification of articles,—where such nice discrimination is essential,—it is particularly excellent.

THE POLITICS OF KANSAS.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is no cause of encouragement to the Free-State men of Kansas now, with the subsidence of party strife, that they are not forgotten by their friends in the North. The very controversies respecting their policy, and the disagreements of those journals which have been the champions of the good cause, should elsewhere be hailed with satisfaction.

The writer hereof, himself a long resident of Kansas, believing that the actual condition of parties there is not well enough understood here, wishes, through the Times, to indicate the opinions he has formed, from a pretty general knowledge of events, and free communication with the leaders of the different parties. In doing this he disclaims, for the outset, any design or authority to speak for any others than himself, much less for the Free-State Party; but he still believes his views to be substantially those entertained by that party, whose unity of principle and effort he believes never to have been more perfect than now.

Down to the present time, the parties politically known in Kansas have been but two, namely,

I. The Free-State Party, comprising the great bulk of the population; and

II. The Pro-Slavery Party, composed of

1. An insignificant minority of actual residents;

2. The mass of the Federal office-holders;

3. The members of the "Blue Lodges," organized in Missouri and made up of citizens of that State, but acting in Kansas at elections and other critical emergencies; and

4. The sham domestic Territorial Government which, however, is indeed but a consequence and creature of the "Blue Lodge" conspiracy already named.

As to the relative strength of these organizations, that of the Free-State Party has always been derived from its vast numerical preponderance, and a conviction of right; while the Pro-Slavery Party has succeeded in achieving and retaining a nominal supremacy, by means of the boldest and most unscrupulous frauds, and the unhesitating indorsement of these practices by the National Government.

This brings us down to the present hour; and at this point, the dominant party, seeing clearly in the overwhelming emigration from the Free States, their own inevitable defeat on the issue of "Kansas as a Slave State," have resolved so to modify and transform their programme as to secure at least a material part of the solid *fruits* of a victory, while acknowledging a defeat. "Circumstances alter cases." Write the motioes, "Kansas a Slave State," and "JAMES BUCHANAN for President," chimed sufficiently well in the South for Democratic purposes in 1856, yet the party, taught by the lessons of their victory, now know that the only hope for Slavery in the national contest of 1860, will be in convincing the North that Democracy and Freedom in Kansas are in complete harmony in 1857-8. But to surrender Kansas *entire*, is a greater practice than Slavery will quietly make, even for the Democratic Party; hence, the construction of the new programme for that impending State, which, while it gives her freedom (after a fashion) on her own soil, secures the whole weight of her influence, when admitted, in favor of Slavery as a question of National politics.

This new programme totally ignores the old issue of "Kansas a Free or Slave State," and reaffirms the principle of "Squatter Sovereignty," with a tacit admission that Kansas will be free. It also seeks to disorganize the Free-State Party, and secure from the elements enough of strength for its rival to achieve, with Federal and border aid, the partial triumph it now seeks. To produce these results, the dominant party assumes the question of Slavery to be no longer in dispute, and affirms that there are no such parties as "Free-State" and "Pro-Slavery" now in the field. The only organizations it will recognize are "Abolition" and "National Democratic." If it can thus break down the barrier of Freedom, and substitute therefor the sophistical boundary of fanaticism, it hopes to range strength enough on its own side to answer its end.

The great object, then, to be first secured by the "National Democratic Party" in Kansas, is to destroy the Free-State Party, as at the present organized. Its means for doing this are neither few nor despicable. It gains ground whenever a Free-State man can be brought to any acknowledgment of the "Bogus laws." If it can entangle prominent men, like POMEROY or LANE, in intimate pecuniary relation with STRINGFELLOW and JONES, the progress is encouraging. *Nine-tenths of the financial "operations" on Kansas, at present, are based on the validity of the Shawnee Mission Code. Once get the Free-State leaders well committed to these operations, and they are committed to the "laws;" and, if the issue of "Abolitionism" and "Nullification" on the one side, and "National Democracy" on the other, does not then secure some of these leaders to the latter, it will be strange indeed; and with the leaders, it is, of course, reasonable to expect a fair proportion of the "masses."*

But a still more important means than this for the demoralization of the Free-State Party is its division, if possible, on the *voting* question. If a large fraction can be induced to mingle in the June election, then, indeed, has the entering wedge been well driven. Here will be a general opportunity for smothering the old "issue." Nearly every candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention can run on a "Free-State" ticket, and a fine opportunity will present for dividing the "people" on the new "issue" of "Abolition" or "National Democracy." And if this card could be successfully played two or three times, previous to the election of the first State Legislature, is it too much to anticipate that the composition of that body might be made sufficiently "Democratic" to secure the election to the United States Senate of two such good *Free-State National-Democratic* men as General CALHOUN and Mr. Secretary STANTON? Men who would work shoulder to shoulder with DOUGLAS and TOOMBS, and give us another splendid example of a "Free State" throwing its national influence to aid in the growth and strengthening of that institution whose mission it is to strangle Freedom wherever it has the power!

And if in addition to such a result, Mr. Governor WALKER could achieve enough credit with the North, for thus "making Kansas a Free State," to secure for himself an election to the Presidency in 1860, would not the double victory fully justify the high reputation of the Democratic Party for successful management, and prove that its union with Slavery has indeed been a source of political strength?

To this hasty sketch of Democratic policy, as it is now being evolved in Kansas, I have only to add a few words, directly touching the true policy of the Free State Party in the Territory. At present it is a unit. Called to vote, to-morrow, on the real issue, it would do so by a common and harmonious impulse. *Abandoning* that issue, and allowing its attention to be diverted by the skillful dodges of demagogues, who can say what distractions might ensue, or what defeat follow? Is it not clear that its only real safety is in uncompromising adherence to its primitive principle?

But, in adhering to this principle, can it with safety abandon its organization? This organization embraces an inchoate State Government, founded on the Topeka Constitution, around which, as a unifying point, the people love to gather. It is their own work—the offspring at once of necessity, love, and "popular sovereignty;" and it has taken a hold on their affections such as no other ever will. Admitting that a partisan Federal Administration can utterly prevent its recognition by Congress, still, as a column round which all true men can rally in time of doubt or peril, is it not wise in us to preserve it with respect and care, rather than cast it aside as a fiction, and allow ourselves to drift hopelessly in the wake of "National Democracy." We deem it to be what we want; to be the election of the people; to be worthy of recognition by Congress; and not to be lost for us to declare it still, we are entitled to construct another, embodying the same principles and guaranteeing the same rights.

Were it deemed possible for a fair vote to be secured at the June election, the argument for participation would be ten-fold stronger. But we know this to be beyond hope. *The ruling there is there already*; and the electors are the Sheriff and Probate Judges. In mustering up the causes and registry list, enough has already been done to show that

1. The mass of Free-State names are omitted.

2. Their places are occupied by names of actual non-residents, claiming citizenship through the very outrages of the past.

3. The distribution of delegates is so made on this false basis as to preclude the possibility of a Free-State majority, notwithstanding our proportion is as nine to one!

In view of these facts, what madness would it be for the people of Kansas to abandon their now impregnable position, and mingle in this election, thus *tendering the ground on which it is based*, without even a remote hope of either success or justice.

If ever we are called upon to indorse the tyranny sought to be imposed upon us, let it be as a choice between two evils, and *secure a certainty*, through the ignominious act, of achieving our deliverance from the whole system of cruelty and wrong. With such a prospect in view, it will be time enough for us to debate the question; but no shadow of such a prospect is offered us in June.

In the meantime, will not our friends believe that we are doing the best thing for ourselves and the cause, in thus preserving our status quo, and keeping our line of battle unbroken. J. M. W.

New-York, Wednesday, May 13, 1857.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—48 Wall-st. and 121 Broadway

From Washington.

THE CELEBRATION AT JAMESTOWN—EXCURSION TO ST. LOUIS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 14.

It is estimated that seven thousand persons, including sixteen military companies, yesterday participated in the Jamestown celebration. Ex President TYLER occupied two hours and a half in the delivery of the oration. Governor WISE spoke in response to the multitude. Fireworks and a grand ball terminated the ceremonies. Sixteen steamers, gaily decked with flags, anchored at the Island.

To-day the Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Companies formally extended an invitation to the President and his Cabinet officers to join in an excursion to St. Louis on the 1st of June. Several of the latter are inclined to accompany the party.

Western Matters.

ELECTION AT ST. PAUL—FIRE AT PEORIA, ETC.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 14.

The election in St. Paul, on the 6th inst., resulted in a majority of 400 for the Republican candidates for Treasurer and Marshal. BASSFORD, Democrat, was chosen Mayor.

The round house and 2,000 cords of wood of the Rock Island Railroad, at Peoria, were burned on the 8th inst. Loss not ascertained.

A writ of *supersedeas* has been issued by the Supreme Court, to stay proceedings in the case of JACKSON, sentenced to be executed to-day, for the murder of ROWAN MORRIS. The sentence of GILMORE has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

News from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 13.

Advices from the City of Mexico to April 29th, have been received. The filibuster expedition in Sonora was creating excitement, and 4,000 troops had been sent against it. It was reported that General CRABBE, the leader of the invaders, had captured several points.

Want of Provender and Distress among Cattle

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 14.

Knoxville papers say that provender is scarce in that section, that the inhabitants have to cut down the trees that the cattle may eat the buds. The greatest want exists among the poorer classes. The Circuit Court at Jackson Borough, was obliged to adjourn without holding a session, as feed could not be procured for the horses of the Judge and lawyers.

Fires in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 14.

The saw-mill and factory of Messrs. PARKS & DAY, in Winchendon, Mass., were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $16,000.

The loss of Mr. HODGES, by the burning of his woollen mill at Leicester, last night, is about $12,000.

From Havana and Key West.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 13.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived from Havana and Key West, 10th inst.

It was thought the ship *Hilen E. Baker*, ashore off Carysfort Lights, would go to pieces.

The bark *Philadelphia*, of New York, from New-Orleans bound to Sweden, was taken into Key West, leaking and badly injured.

The price of sugars had further advanced. Muscovado was quoted at 11@12 rials, and was in active demand. Clayed Molasses sold at 11, and Muscovado at 12@12½ rials.

Great Quantity of Grain Afloat at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 14.

There is afloat at Buffalo, mostly from the upper Lakes, 390,000 bushels of Wheat, 120,000 bushels of Corn, and 5,000 barrels of Flour.

The Crops of the South.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 14.

Since the late rains the grain crops in a circle round here within a radius of 100 miles, look quite promising. The same accounts come from Virginia and Louisiana.

Musical.

The Sacred Harmonic Society give a grand performance of Dr. LOWELL'S cantata of the *Seven Sleepers*, this evening, at the City Assembly Rooms. Miss BRAINARD is the principal vocalist; Mr. BALTOW the conductor.

THE BURDELL MURDER.—REWARD.—In the absence of any definite action on the part of our City authorities, private citizens seem determined to stimulate Police officers and others to effort for the detection of the murderer. A day or two ago, Dr. BRADBURN volunteered to be one of ten to guarantee a reward of $10,000 for such arrest and conviction, and this morning the proprietors of the DAILY TIMES step decidedly ahead of the celebrated Doctor, by offering on their own account a reward of $5,000—subject, however, to a withdrawal whenever they think the State authorities have taken proper means to attain the same end.

Our object in offering this reward is to detect the murderer. If the City or State will take effectual steps to accomplish this result, and offer a reward likely to do it, we shall very cheerfully turn the matter over to them. *But those who may give the information desired will in any case be sure of their reward*,—either from the public authorities or from the TIMES Proprietors.

From the Evening Mirror.

PUBLIC SPIRIT OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—The Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES offer a reward of five thousand dollars to any person or persons who will furnish them information which shall lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL, reserving the right of withdrawing this offer whenever the authorities of the City or State shall take such measures as, in their opinion, are calculated to accomplish the same result; or, even so doing they will, if requested by the parties, hand over to the said authorities whatever information may be elicited by this notice. All communication in response to this offer, should be addressed, in sealed envelopes, marked "Private and Confidential," to the "Editor of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES."

It is a sad state of things when private energy and capital are called upon to make good the incompetency and shortcoming of our official ministers of justice, particularly in a case like this, when the very honor of the City is at stake. And it is well that we have among us citizens of sufficient generosity and public spirit to step forward in such an emergency, *determined to follow up and drag from his lurking place the assassin whose pursuit the City authorities seem to have abandoned.*

MISS KISSAM FOUND.—Miss KISSAM, the girl who left her home in Jamaica, a few days ago, has been found. She came to New-York, and from here proceeded direct to Boston, by the Norwich route. From there she went to Chelsea, where she was discovered by a gentleman who knew her. She was taken care of, and a dispatch sent immediately to her relations.

Captain CLAYTON, of Alabama, passed through Columbus, Georgia, on Tuesday week, with a company of forty-five men for Kansas, and adds that all are sound and well, and Southerners to the core.

National Quarantine Convention at Philadelphia.

From the Board of Journal of Yesterday.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Quarantine Convention assembled yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. A long paper prepared by Dr. J. W. STRANAHAN, formerly of the Marine Hospital, Staten Island, relating to the subject before the Convention, was presented and read by Mr. FRANKLIN, of New-York.

This paper set forth the utility of quarantines, mentioned the most formidable diseases requiring their use, and then reviewed the manner in which typhus fever, Asiatic cholera and yellow fever originated themselves, together with remarks as to their course and influence. The document closed with the following words:

"Let the importance of cleansing foul ships, prohibiting the landing of damaged cargoes, or rotten fruits, or rotting clothing, into our city, or in any populous town, be fully appreciated or sustained, and you have secured elsewhere all the good that can be derived from mere quarantines. Beyond these, quarantines are an intolerable burden, annoying to the traveler, frequently distressing to the sick, oppressive to the innocent, and injurious to the trade, beneficial only to *sharpers*, and to *usurpers* whose they do not exist. In short, without domestic sanitary measures or else, quarantines are of but little use, and with them, they are still less."

Dr. D. F. CONDIE then moved that the paper be referred to the Business Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. FRANKLIN, of New-York, and Mr. DUNN, of Philadelphia, were added to the Committee on Business.

Mr. ADGER, of Wilmington, offered a series of resolutions, expressing the sentiments of the Convention relative to a system of quarantine regulations, as follows:

Whereas, great interest has been awakened in the public mind, pertaining to commercial intercourse among the nations of the earth and the close relations existing between circumstances of the health of communities to the regulations which affect this intercommunication; and, inasmuch as there is great diversity and irregularity in the *system of quarantine which obtains in the several and different* bodies upon this subject; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is expedient that the system of quarantine regulations be revised, and that correct principles as far as scientific research and observation have developed them should be the basis of future enactments, to the end that a uniform code, as far as possible, may be secured in all our ports.

Resolved, That the following propositions be regarded as the sentiment of this Convention:

1. That there are certain diseases which may be introduced into a community by foul vessels and cargoes, and thereby cross and decimate it.

2. That these diseases are small pox, and, under certain circumstances, typhus fever, cholera and yellow fever.

3. That when the latter diseases are introduced in this manner, their action is limited to individuals coming within their immediate influence and can scarcely be expected to become epidemic, unless there exist in the community the circumstances which are calculated to produce such, and are independent of the importation.

4. That the local circumstances alluded to, are collections of decomposing substances, in a season marked by certain meteorological conditions.

5. That efficient sanitary measures, including quarantine, will, in most cases, prevent the introduction of these diseases, and may, at any rate, disarm them of their virulence, and prevent their extension when introduced.

6. That the present quarantine regulations in operation in most of our States are inefficient as a preventive of disease, and are prejudicial to the interests of the community.

The resolutions were referred back to the Committee to be printed.

SECOND DAY.—MORNING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order this morning at 10 o'clock. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The President announced the reception of a communication from Dr. THOMPSON, Marine Hospital Physician, at Quarantine Station, New York. It was moved and carried that the document be read.

Before its reading was completed, objections were made that the letter was not properly before the house, and it was therefore referred to the Business Committee.

The letter briefly stated that the writer considered the New-York system of Quarantine as the most perfect that could be desired, and that he viewed all opposition to it as nothing more than the effort of a visionary brain.

The Report of the Committee on Business was then considered, section by section.

The second proposition of the second resolution excited much discussion. It was proposed to amend it so as to read, when speaking of the diseases that might be introduced by foul vessels and cargoes, that "among these diseases the most important are small pox, &c."

The amendment was lost, and the original proposition carried as published.

In the third proposition of the second resolution, the words "can scarcely be expected to" were stricken out, and the word "cannot" inserted.

The fourth proposition of the second resolution excited much discussion. It was objected to in toto by some members, and after attempts had been made to amend it, to lay it upon the table, and to postpone it indefinitely.

The venerable Dr. JACKSON spoke, and declared that he was not in favor of such an indefinite postponement of the subject, and thought that it should be recommitted to the Committee.

Mayor RICE, of Boston, proposed an amendment to the third proposition, by which the objectional features of the *fourth* would be avoided.

It was finally referred to the Committee on Business for reconsideration.

The fifth proposition was adopted as published.

The sixth proposition was adopted in the words: "That the present quarantine regulations, in operation in most of our States, are inefficient, and often prejudicial to the interests of the community."

Dr. CONDIE, of Philadelphia, offered the report of the Committee of Business. It was a highly interesting document. The concluding portion is as follows:

A. Disease may be introduced: 1. By a foul vessel, especially when proper measures are not taken to keep the run and hold free from stagnant and putrid bilge-water; and more particularly when the hold is soaked with the drainage from sugar or molasses, or when coffee, grain or other putrefiable matters are allowed to penetrate and remain beneath the timbers of the ship. 2. By cargoes of rags, cotton, or other porous substances, shipped from ports at which any malignant epidemic or disease of a contagious character prevailed at the time when the vessel was loaded. 3. By the filthy bedding, baggage and clothing of emigrant passengers, particularly when these are crowded together in uncomfortable quarters, when the passengers themselves may be free from any actual disease. 4. By the air that has been confined during the voyage in closely sealed and unventilated holds. 5. By squalid and diseased passengers landed and crowded together in unhealthy neighborhoods, or in small and unventilated dwellings. 6. By passengers and crews, their bedding, clothing and baggage, who are actually laboring under, or infected with any positively contagious disease.

B. 1. To prevent, therefore, the introduction of disease from the several causes enumerated, the necessity of providing for the careful inspection of all vessels immediately upon their arrival, and before they are allowed to come up to the wharves of a city, for the landing of their passengers and discharge of their cargoes, is apparent. No vessel should, in fact, be allowed to do so, until her hold is freely and fully ventilated by the opening of the hatches, and the introduction of wind sails, nor until the bilge-water is entirely removed, and the run effectually cleansed and purified.

2. Provisions should be made for the immediate landing of all those portions of the cargo, baggage and clothing of a vessel, that may be judged capable of generating or communicating disease, and for their proper purification at such places and under such regulations as shall preclude all danger of their exerting a morbific influence, either immediately, or upon their subsequent admission into the city.

3. Provisions should also be made for the immediate landing of all such persons from on board of vessels as they arrive, and their due and comfortable accommodation and treatment, until such time as they can be taken charge of, and properly cared for by their friends.

4. In the case of a ship-load of squalid passengers, or those strongly predisposed to disease, their clothing, beds, and other effects, should be at once subjected to a thorough ventilation and purification; and, upon their landing, adequate measures should be adopted to prevent them from crowding together in confined, unhealthy and ill-ventilated dwellings and localities.

5. When a vessel arrives in a particularly foul condition, or on board of which disease has prevailed during the voyage, after her crew and passengers have been removed from on board of her, she should be subjected to a thorough process of cleansing and purification, for which purpose it may be necessary to discharge her cargo at a safe distance from the City, and to allow only such portions of it to be conveyed there as are incapable of creating disease, the residue being subject to ventilation in such a manner as shall prevent it from suffering damage and all unavoidable deterioration.

C. 1. The carrying out of these provisions should be entrusted to a single officer, with such assistants as may be required to facilitate him in the execution of his functions.

2. This officer should be a regular physician, of unquestionable talents and experience, and possessed of great decision and rectitude of character.

3. His compensation should be sufficiently ample to enable him to devote his entire attention and energies, throughout the year, to the duties of his office.

4. While the power of removing him for incompetency, neglect, or other adequate cause, should be vested in some competent tribunal, his appointment should be based solely upon his capacity to fulfill satisfactorily his incumbent duties, and his continuance in office made dependent upon his faithful and skillful discharge of those duties.

5. To this officer should be intrusted the sole and entire decision, under certain general provisions established by law, as to the treatment required in the case of each vessel that shall arrive, and of its cargo, crew, and passengers, and to place it and those in a condition to prevent any danger of the introduction by them of disease, he, at the same time, being held to a strict accountability for the manner in which the discretionary power thus confided to him is executed.

6. As in every community a Board of Health is necessary to watch over its sanitary condition, and to prevent or remove all domestic sources of disease, this body would appear to be the one in which the power of appointing, and the general supervision of the official conduct of the Quarantine Physician may, with the greatest propriety, be invested.

We express our conviction, founded upon a thorough investigation and adjustment of this subject, that

1. Yellow fever is not contagious, per se.

2. That it is only propagated by a kind of infectious atmosphere, or miasm, to the extent now known.

3. That the term "contagious fever" is a misnomer, inapplicable to yellow fever, that whatever condition it latent to yellow fever is essential, whether of an atmospheric or materious condition, and that without these, yellow fever always ceases with the individual case.

4. That Quarantine imposed silences cannot prevent a community, either from the introduction or propagation of disease, however rigid they may be; they are but a branch of the important department of hygiene.

5. That we believe that efficient sanitary measures, properly enforced, can always protect a community against the introduction or extension of any of the above diseases, except small pox.

6. That for this a thorough examination be made of all persons entering the country, that they be protected by vaccination, and if not so protected, vaccinated.

7. That we recommend that there should be attached to our Board of Health and Quarantine Establishments—regular stations for minute meteorological observations—and Vaccine Establishments—and that records of these be published monthly for public benefit.

That we advise additional means of ventilation and purification of vessels, and comforts for steerage and passengers.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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III.—NEW GRANADA—The difficulties with the United States—Projected Protectorate for the Isthmus—British blockade, &c.

IV.—THE SOUTH PACIFIC—Lima and Callao in danger of falling into the power of the Revolutionists.

V.—CALIFORNIA AND OREGON—Two weeks late news by the *George Law*.

VI.—MEXICO—Particulars of the late ecclesiastical rebellion.

VII.—CUBA—News by the *Empire City*.

VIII.—FRANCE—Paris Correspondence.

IX.—SUMMARY OF NEWS—City, Domestic and Foreign.

X.—LATE AND INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

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XIV.—SPEECH OF GOVERNOR WALKER IN NEW-YORK ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

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XVI.—COMPLETE AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL, AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE OF THE WEEK.

XVII.—EDITORIALS—"THE NEW YORK TIMES"—The Mormon Rebellion—End of the Murder Trial—The Bay Islands and the Treaty—One of our Deficiencies—American Benevolence—Trial by Jury—Land Speculators.

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IF YOUR HAIR IS FALLING OUT,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON
If your Hair is getting gray,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON
If you are troubled with Dandruff,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If you desire soft, glossy Hair,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
LYON'S KATHAIRON is pronounced by all to be beyond question the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.
HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors,
and Manufacturers of Perfumery of all kinds,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
Our assortment and styles of Men's clothing being full and superior, we invite those about to purchase to inspect them before purchasing elsewhere.
RAGLANS, BUSINESS COATS, VESTS, FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS, &c.
Boys' clothing of all kinds, and for all ages, from three years upwards. ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal sts.)

BOYS' CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO. have now ready a very large assortment of Summer Clothing for boys that are fitting out for school. The variety and style of their stock, which has been unequaled in years past, is now better than ever. Parents who have never examined our goods will do well to do so before mating their purchases.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 466 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND toys, 499 Broadway. Go there to obtain your Gifts and Presents, both useful and ornamental, as a greater variety is to be found than at any other place in the City, consisting of beautiful Workboxes, Dressing Cases, Fans, Games, &c., all at the lowest price of importation.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The great fire-proof Safe of the World.
ARE WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
E. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers

INFALLIBLE STORE DOOR AND SAFE LOCKS, NIGHT LATCHES, PADLOCKS, &c., &c.
We would particularly call the attention of the public to our
NEW INFALLIBLE STORE-DOOR LOCK,
it being the no plus ultra.
LIBUS YALE, Jr., & CO.,
No. 137 Fulton-st., New-York.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $2.75 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 25 CENTS UPWARD.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 5s to 6s per yard.
Oil-cloths from 2s. 6d. to 3s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.
Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvelously low prices.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked.
1,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURING,
PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

BRUSSELS TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELVET CARPETINGS.
Just Imported,
and now offered at the smallest advance on cost, at
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S, No. 59 Bowery,
between Hester and Grand sts.

CHICKERING'S, GILBERT'S AND WATERS' pianos and melodeons will be sold this week at reduced prices at WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second-hand pianos from $60 to $150. Melodeons from $40 to $200. For sale on monthly payments, for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

HO! FOR THE RUSSIAN BATHS.—There has ever existed in the minds of all an instinctive desire to retain in existence one of the institutions and luxuries of ancient days, and among Germans of Roman descent, and Russians of Greek blood, the Roman Thermæ have preserved to their people a few specimens, where, for ordinary fare, freedom, and in moderate expenditure, enjoyment can be found. PRINCE WOOD made the discovery of a balsamic preparation which, by nature's own process, would restore the natural secretions to the Skin, and thus, continuing the natural flow to hair, where it was not lost, and these make it would appear strong, and preserve the youthful appearance they are. It was this quality in his HAIR RESTORATIVE which caused the extraordinary sensation to say it echo round the principles of the sun and greatest of all relief-makers. Variety and Society Brown that he had attained his wonderful effects; and thousands of others, from the highest judges on the bench and Divines in the pulpit to the intelligent and accomplished ladies and gentlemen, to bear their united testimony to its wonderful restorative and preserving powers; hence its fame has spread all over this Continent, and also all over Europe. Large quantities have recently been ordered, even to Russia! and none to be sent by His Imperial Majesty the Czar; and that it is all it claims a trial of a bottle of Wood for sale by all druggists of every description, old or young, from the highest to the lowest, or do no other evidence than its universal popularity and that it is now sold by every popular Druggist in the city and country. Circulars no one can doubt, can the Depôt, No. 197 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S beautiful patented machines, combining all the recent improvements, are now for sale at No. 458 Broadway, where they will learn how to purchase a sewing machine which will suit their purpose, and be protected from being imposed upon by any of the worthless machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S Patents will be used, gratis, to all who purchase machines of
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.—PINEAPPLE GLOVES of all colors, Pineapple Hosiery, &c. Embroidered Cuffs, Collars and Handkerchiefs, Lisbons and French Silks, Pongees, Crapes, Seersucker, Bombazine Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Veils, Camphor Wood Trunks, Canton Chinas and many other really novel and scarce East India goods can only be found wholesale and retail at Fountain's India Store, No. 625 Broadway.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 12s. TO 13s. Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; Tapestry Ingrain 4s. to 5s. 6d.; oil cloths, 2 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 3s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Cornice Mouldings, &c.
J. EYATT, No. 310 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

RUPTURE.—MARSH & CO., REMOVED TO NO. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & CO. for the improved Elastic Truss of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for the most perfect Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, William Parker, and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SINGULAR, CURIOUS, STRANGE.
There are expressions in the mouth of every one just now—"I wonder how it is that Messrs DAILEY & CO., Nos. 481 and 483 Broadway, are selling their Chinas, from stone, cut glass, gas fixtures and elegant ware so cheap. Cast your eye over the advertisement of Messrs. D. & CO. in the Dry Goods column of our paper

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Signor P. MORELLI has the honor to announce to the public that he has effected arrangements for the reopening of the Academy, for a short season of three nights, and under his own direction, on
MONDAY, May 18,
when Miss. CORA DE WILHORST will give her farewell performances in Opera, in New-York, prior to her departure for Europe, and Signor CARLO JACOBY, the celebrated Lachner, from the theatres of Florence, Naples and Pisa, will be introduced for the first time to the American audience—assisted by Signorina ALDINI, Signor MORELLI, Signor GASPERONE and other eminent artists—who will make their musical debut under the musical direction of Signor C. NICOLAO, being his first appearance in New-York.
First Opera, Verdi's favorite Opera, in four acts,
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora.....Miss. Cora de Wilhorst
(Her first appearance in that character.)
Azucena.....Miss. Aldini
Inez.....Miss Loretz
Manrico.....Signor Morelli
Count de Luna.....Signor Gasperone
Director of Orchestra.....Signor C. NICOLAO
REGULATION OF PRICES.
Parquette, Dress Circle, First Tier.....One Dollar
Second Circle.....50 cents extra
Family Circle.....50 cents
Private Boxes.....25 cents
Do. do. do.....50 to $50
Tickets for these nights, including Reserved Seats, may be had.
The Box Office for securing seats will be open daily from A. M. until 4 P. M., at the Academy of Music.
SALLE'S, No. 389 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD, No. 25 William-st.; and BRUSING, No. 701 Broadway.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
Will perform Loder's CELEBRATED GRAND CANTATA
"THE SEVEN SLEEPERS,"
with a
GRAND ORCHESTRA FROM THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Also, Beethoven's "TE DEUM" and "JUBILATE,"
On FRIDAY EVENING, May 15,
AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
(Broadway, near Grand-st.)
Characters in the cantata by the following members:
Angels.....Miss M. S Brainerd
Archangel.....Mr. F. Gardner
Mariana, (with the Solo "How willing my paternal care," by request).....Mr. F. H. Nash
Angels.....Miss E. Addem
Angels.....Miss L. Colman
Angels.....Miss E. Polhelm
Commander.....Mr. W. J. Smith
Mariana.....Mr. E. Hassi
Mariana.....Mr. H. E Holloway
Mariana.....Mr. H. Tucker
Conductor.....Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW.
Leader.....Mr. A. REIFF, Jr.
Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the music stores, and at the door on the evening of performance. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT—NIBLO'S GARDEN.
The public is respectfully informed that, in consequence of the number of ladies and children not being able to obtain seats at the last Saturday afternoon performances,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
will give their
THIRD GRAND JUVENILE AFTERNOON ENTERTAINMENT
on next
SATURDAY, May 16, 1857,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE IN THE PROGRAMME.
The laughable pantomime of
PIERROT, DU TOUPET,
with the great comic dancer, Rebecca.
GRAND EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE, when Young America will, for the first time, invite any of his juvenile friends to partake of a collation with him on the rope.
To conclude with the grand Asiatic pantomime, first time this season, entitled
PONGO; OR, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Pongo, the Ape.....M. Marzetti
Tickets.....50 cents
Children and Schools.....Half price

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1857,
A Great Comic Bill.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
MLLE. THERESA ROBERT.
L. ESPINOSA, MME. MARZETTI,
LINA WINDEL, MME. MONPLAISIR.
Antelot.....Two comic characters
Jovenet.....Two characters
Marzetti.....Red Gnomd.
GODENSKI.
Godenski.....L. Espinosa
FESTIVAL DANGANTE.
THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR
Red Gnome.....Marzetti | White Warrior.....Antoine
Third grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance next Saturday. For particulars see extra advertisement.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!—YOU MAY SEE over a million of oddities from all parts of the world, and at the same time the truly wonderful and excellent domestic drama of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, now all the rage at Barnum's Museum, for twenty-five cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MISS ADA ROBINSON.
TUESDAY, MAY 19,
In which she will be kindly assisted by
SIGNOR MORELLI,
MR. W. MASON
MR. GEOUCH,
MR. L. HOLLENHAUER,
MR. EBEN and MR. BERGE.
Tickets, $1. They may be procured at HALL & SON'S and BRUSING'S Music Stores, on Saturday morning. Doors open at 7½. Concert commences at 8.

THE FUGITIVE FROM SLAVERY.—Is Christie the name of a beautiful white slave, who flees from her master and comes North to share in such wonderful adventures! See the domestic drama of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, played to crowds EVERY EVENING at Barnum's Museum.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. HENRY LORAINE'S Benefit will take place at this establishment on FRIDAY EVENING, May 15, 1857, when will be presented Shakespeare's splendid comedy, in three acts, entitled
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Benedick.....Mr. Henry Loraine.
with an entire cast of great strength and excellence.
To conclude with Douglas Jerrold's great drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN;
OR, ALL IN THE DOWNS.
William, a man-o'-war's man.....Mr. Henry Loraine.

THE MOST THRILLING IMAGINABLE—Is, in all its scenes and incidents, the new domestic drama, as overwhelmingly successful at Barnum's Museum, presented EVERY EVENING, and called NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH,
Who will appear as
SIR EDWARD MORTIMER,
and
PETRUCHIO.
Friday Evening, May 15, 1857,
THE IRON CHEST.
Sir Edward Mortimer.....Edwin Booth
Pas de Deux..Mlle. Dosy Boone and Mr. Geo Smith.
TAMING A SHREW.
Petruchio.....Edwin Booth
Katharine.....Mrs. E. L. Davenport

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at ½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 15, Grand Equestrian Spectacle Drama entitled
CLEOPATRA; OR, THE BATTLE OF ACTIUM.
To be followed by the celebrated pantomime of
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE!
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

BY JINGO! HOW INTERESTING!—This is the universal exclamation on witnessing that thrilling domestic drama, NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, now so popular, and played EVERY EVENING at Barnum's Museum.

THE REAL YANKEE FARMER—Such as he is in life, may be seen, intermingled with a beautiful and touching dramatic story, in the new domestic drama, NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, now attracting such crowds EVERY NIGHT to Barnum's Museum.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SECOND week of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE TWO SLAVES. THIS EVENING, at ½ o'clock, NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD. Neighbor Jackwood, C. W. Clarke; Grumlett, Mr. Hadaway; Dickson, Mr. Bridgman; Hector, Mr. Levick; Charlotte, Miss Mostayer, the most thrillingly effective and profoundly interesting moral drama ever presented. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great Success!—Immense Laughter at the New Piece entitled
MISSISSIPPI STEAMERS and MISSISSIPPI NIGGERS.
THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
Also E. Bishop Buckley's serdl, YOUNG AMERICA. Preceding which—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concert at 8 o'clock; Admission, 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

THE DOG THAT SCENTED THE WOMAN.—Bimlech's little dog scents out the female fugitive in the mystack. The white slave escapes. She is pursued. Curious adventures follow—all in the great drama of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, played EVERY EVENING at Barnum's Museum.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—THREE ENTERTAINMENTS. MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 18, 19 and 20, by the original and only CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, organized in 1842. J. W. CHRISTY and B. H. PIERCE, proprietors. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. Reserved, 25 cents. Particulars in daily programmes.
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AMUSEMENTS.

AT LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1857,
NATURE AND ART.
Miss *****.....Miss Laura Keene
VARIETY.
Or, THE PICTURE GALLERY.
Comedy, Farce, Melodrama, Tragedy,
Opera and Ballet,
ALL TO BE SEEN TO-NIGHT,
The Queen of the Roses,
The Daughters of the Stars,
The Hippodrome,
Grand Shower of Gold.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF
MR. C. WHEATLEIGH,
May 16.
C. WHEATLEIGH begs to inform his friends and the public that his first benefit in New-York will take place on SATURDAY next, May 16, on which occasion will be offered the greatest bill of the season. Box book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY, May 15.
MR. WALLACK
Will make his 87th appearance to-night,
Colman's celebrated play of
THE IRON CHEST
Sir E. Mortimer.....Mr. Wallack
Orson.....Mr. Lester
Sampson.....Mr. Walcot
Mrs. Hecy, Mr. Drew, Mr. G. Holland, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Allen, Mr. Phillips, &c.
With Mr. Walcot's successful comic piece,
ONE COAT FOR TWO SUITS.
TO-MORROW—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Shylock.....Mr. Wallack
Box Book open three days in advance.

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E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. E. Blake.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7¾ o'clock.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
May 15 and 16,
positively the two last representations of the great spectacular drama, called
THE SON OF THE NIGHT,
For brilliant cast of characters, scenery, incidents, grand nautical display, sea fight, &c., &c., &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
AUTHOR'S NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF CHAS. GAYLOR,
SATURDAY, MAY 16,
On which occasion
MR. BLAKE
has kindly consented to appear in his celebrated character of Geoffrey Dale, in the celebrated drama of
THE LAST MAN.
The grand spectacular drama of
THE SON OF THE NIGHT,
will also be performed, for the last time this season.
Book book now open.

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EVENINGS WITH TOM MOORE.
At the Stuyvesant Institute, MONDAY EVENING, May 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the principal music and bookstores.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOON TO BE PUBLISHED:
THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.
From Irving's "Life of Washington," Vol IV.
In the volumes here concluded, we have endeavored to narrate faithfully the career of Washington from childhood, through his early surveying expeditions in the wilderness, his diplomatic mission to the French posts on the frontier, his campaigns in the French war, his arduous trials as Commander-in-chief throughout the Revolution, the noble simplicity of his life in retirement, until we have shown him elevated to the Presidential Chair, by no effort of his own, in a manner against his wishes, by the unanimous vote of a grateful country.
The plan of our work has necessarily carried us widely into the campaigns of the Revolution, even where Washington was not present in person; for his spirit pervaded and directed the whole, and a general knowledge of the whole is necessary to appreciate the sagacity, foresight, and comprehensive wisdom with which he conducted it. He, himself, has signified to one who aspired to write his biography, that any memoirs of his life distinct and unconnected with the history of the war, would be unsatisfactory. In treating of the Revolution, we have endeavored to do justice to what we conceive his real character—namely, that of the greatest of the object and the soundness of the means. We have endeavored to keep in view the prevailing poverty of resources, the scandalous neglects, the squalid miseries of all kinds, with which its champions had to contend in their expeditions through trackless wildernesses, or thinly peopled regions; beneath scorching suns or inclement skies; their wintry marches to be traced by bloody footprints on snow and ice; their destitute Winter encampments rendered still more desolate by nakedness and famine. It was in the patience and fortitude with which these ills were sustained by a half disciplined yeomanry, voluntary exiles from their homes, destitute of all the "pomp and circumstance" of war to excite them, and animated solely by their patriotism, that we read the noblest and most touching characteristics of that great struggle for human rights. They do wrong to the subject, therefore, who seek by common-place exaggeration to give a mere dramatic effect and false glare to its military operations, and to place its greatest triumphs in the conflicts of the field. Lafayette showed a true sense of the nature of the struggle, when Napoleon, accustomed to effect ambitious purposes by hundreds of thousands of troops, and tens of thousands of slain, sneered at the scanty armies of the American Revolution and its "petty battles." "Sire," was the admirable and comprehensive reply, "it was the grandest of causes won by skirmishes of sentinels and outposts."
In regard to the character and conduct of Washington, we have endeavored to place his deeds in the clearest light, and left them to speak for themselves, generally avoiding comment or eulogium. We have quoted his own words and writings largely, to explain his feelings and motives, and give the true key to his policy; for the man may leave a more truthful mirror of his heart and mind, and a more thorough exponent of his conduct than he has left in his copious correspondence. There his character is to be found in all its majestic simplicity, its massive grandeur, and quiet colossal strength. He was no hero of romance; there was nothing of romantic heroism in his nature. As a warrior he was incapable of fear, but made no merit of defying danger. He fought for a cause, but not for personal renown. Gladly, when he had won the cause, he hung up his sword never again to take it down. Glory, that blatant word, which haunts some military minds like the bray of the trumpet, formed no part of his aspirations. To act justly, was his instinct—to promote the public weal, his constant effort—to deserve the "affection of good men," his ambition. With such qualifications for the pure exercise of sound judgment and comprehensive wisdom, he ascended the Presidential chair.
There for the present we leave him. So far our work is complete, comprehending the whole military life of Washington, and his agency in public affairs, up to the formation of our Constitution. How well we have executed it, we leave to the public to determine; hoping to find it as heretofore, far more easily satisfied with the result of our labors than we are ourselves. Should the measure of health and good spirits, with which a kind Providence has blessed us beyond the usual terms of literary labor, be still continued, we may go on, and in another volume, give the Presidential career and closing life of Washington. In the meantime, having found a resting-place in our task, we stay our hands, lay by our pen, and seek that relaxation and repose which gathering years require.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED—FOR THIS WEEK contains: Chit-chat about Goldsmith; The Deserted Village, with six beautiful illustrations; The Mormons, who and what they are; Letters from my Garden; The West and Western Men; Sugar making Fruits; Birds and Flowers; Philosophy of Amusements; A Word for the Indian; the National Hotel Sickness; Ladies' Dresses; Political Preaching; Mental Manifestation; Marshal Pelissier and John Dean; The North Magnetic Pole Appropriated; News of the Week; City Gossip; Poetry—To the First Bird of Spring; Requiem for Kane; Items; The Postal System; Literary Notices; Fatents Issued; Notes and Queries; Southern Australia and its Inhabitants, with two portraits; Machine for Bending Timber, illustrated. Price four cents. For sale by all Newsmen.

LIFE OF A SEER!
Will be published on Wednesday, May 20,
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY
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ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS,
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of that time-honored edifice, now being destroyed from the face of the earth, just published and for sale at the office of the
PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART JOURNAL,
Nos. 92 and 95 Duane-st., New-York.
Price $1. By mail free.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA AND ITS INHABITANTS, a descriptive article, with two portraits from photographs, will be found in this week's
LIFE ILLUSTRATED.
The number also contains an article on the Mormons, Sugar-Making, Ladies' Dresses, Fruits, Birds and Flowers; the West and Western Men, Letters from my Garden, News, Gossip, Miscellaneous Items, List of Patents Issued, &c., &c. Sold everywhere, for four cents.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his friends and the public, that after having been in business 25 years, is reluctantly forced to sell out on account of his sight failing, he will sell very low to reduce his stock, until he meets with a purchaser to buy him out; it will be well for the clergy and those that love literature to call and examine his stock, consisting of theological, historical and miscellaneous works; they would save a large per centage.
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TWENTY-TWO YEARS A SLAVE, AND FORTY YEARS A FREEMAN.—This is the title of a new work just issued from the Press, by AUSTIN STEWARD. It contains 360 pages time, muslin binding, price $1. It can be obtained of the author, who will remain in the City a few days.

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HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, a single gentleman, desires apartments on 6th-av., or on 14th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., or in the neighborhood of 8th-av., near its junction with Broadway. Either furnished or unfurnished will answer, provided the location suits. Best references given and required. Address, with description of apartments, INCOGNITO, Times office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brick house, with seven-story lot, now standing, No. 68 Duane-st., between Thomas and Sullivan-sts., finished in a most modern style, with mahogany sliding doors and plated furniture. The most part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 32 Bowery-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE NEW first-class four-story brown-stone houses, 55x80, on the south side of 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Built in the very best manner with all the modern improvements. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,130 Broadway, next to corner 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VERY DESIRable 2 story and attic dwelling house, and 2 lots of ground beautifully located at Astoria, L. I., a few minutes walk from the ferry, suitable for a private family. For particulars apply to W. M. WHITNEY, near the premises, or A. KLEMM, No. 19 Old-slip.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—PROPERTY corner of new Bowery and Oak-st., 25 10 97 feet on new Bowery, 21 feet on Oak-st., 25 to 31 feet deep, to the same rear line. Also, for sale or lease, a three-story house and lot No. 106 1st-av., with Croton and gas throughout, marble mantels, &c., containing 14 rooms. Apply to S. NORTON, at Rock's Hotel, No. 18 Bowery.

GRAZING LANDS FOR SALE.—FOUR HUNdred head of cattle can feed upon grazing lands in the State of New-York, situated in Chenango County, within three miles of the railroad station at Dover Plains, Dutchess County, and within 60 miles of the City of New-York, are now offered for sale upon easy terms, and at a moderate price. The location is unsurpassed for the variety of climate, facility of access to market, fertility of soil, and excellent water. The entire farm is susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation. Apply to the subscribers, at their brick and hickory timber. The improvements on the premises consist of a spacious two-story frame dwelling, barn, carriage-house, stable, cow-house, work-shop, granary, poultry-house and yard, boiling-house, cider mill, wood mill, wood-house, ice-house, and extensive sheds and stabling for cattle. There is on the premises an abundance of fruit of every description; about 1,000 apple trees, 300 bearing pear trees, with cherry, plum, and the smaller fruits sufficient for family use. Further information can be obtained from D. K. HAIGHT, Esq., Dover Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y., or of ALLEN, No. 129 Water-st., New-York; or, by application to
SAMUEL T. TABER,
Hempstead Branch, Queens Co., N. Y.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A two-story house with half an acre of ground, handsomely laid out with a variety of fruit trees shrubbery, &c., in a most well-known location, near the new railroad depot, and desirable in the village. Apply to J. K. PAXTON, No. 20 Spring-st., corner of Mott, or at the Sixty-second Insurance Company, No. 159 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

CENTRAL PARK—CENTRAL PARK—CENTRAL PARK.—For sale, three lots of ground on north side of 63d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., level with the grade the street through, a handsome site for a mansion. These lots comprise 75x100 feet 5 inches. Apply to P. CUFF, 26th-st. and 8th-av.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. G. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT COUNTRY SEAT, about 1 mile from White Plains, Westchester Co., with beautiful garden and the choicest fruit, with any quantity of land required; will be rented low for one or more years, if applied for immediately. It is midway between the Harlem Railroad depôts at White Plains and Hart's Corners, 1 mile from each. Apply to WILLIS & CONKLING, No. 256 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 7 Bedford-place, (Fulton-av.,) Brooklyn. The location is very pleasant and the neighborhood good. It is a well-built and finely-finished house, with all the modern improvements, large court yard, and extra deep yard, and the furniture will be sold if it is wanted. Apply to E. L. CROOK, No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 8, or JNO. L. LATHROP, No. 26 Beekman-st.

TO LET FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 20 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE NEW ENGLISH BASEMENT stone house, No. 240 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Has been recently painted and papered. Apply on the premises, to the person in charge, or to
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TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings, known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots, can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wishing large manufacturing or brewing privileges, with or without steam power. Apply to
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A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STABLE TO LET—IN SIXTEENTH-STREET, first door from Broadway. Apply at No. 7 Broadway, in basement.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A desirable farm at Jamaica, L. I., consisting of about 44 acres, situated on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plankroad, near the residence of Governor King. There are no buildings upon the place, but there are several beautiful building sites. The farm is within the village limits, close to churches, schools, stores, &c., and but a few minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. The land is about equally divided into cleared and woodland. Silver maple trees have been planted on the front and through the centre of the improved land, making an avenue of 2,000 feet in length by 60 in width, leaving some 235 feet on each side, lined all the way with trees. The farm is well adapted for country residences, or it could be advantageously laid out into village building lots. For terms, &c., apply to C. E. MILLER & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 60 ACRES, A SHORT distance from the village of Chatham, N. J., and within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, under a high state of cultivation, well proportioned in arable meadow and pasture land, well supplied with springs and shade, wide in front and falling in both, quiet and retired, high and healthy; the location is pleasant and desirable. Terms liberal. For further particulars, inquire of SYLVANUS B. WARD, office corner of Laight and Washington-sts., New-York, or HENRY P. DAY, office No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, SITUATE near Irvington, in view of Hudson River, fronting on the Highland Turnpike, and containing 127 acres of land, in every variety of hill and dale, meadow, plow, and wood land, fish-ponds, streams, &c., containing sites for improvement, each having advantages of excellent water, fine views, &c. For terms and particulars apply to H. K. CITIZENS, Agent and Surveyor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, or to JOHN HALSEY, No. 170 Water-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 160 acres, with good buildings and many acres of orchards, situated on the high ground back of New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, and commanding extensive views of West Chester County, Long Island, and the Sound. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

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COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN HEMPstead, L. I., 20 miles from New York by railroad, and 30 minutes' walk to Hallett's Cove, with a delightful and desirable country seat, near church and school for T. Irish, Esq. It is a large square house, and has been built but a few years, pleasant and high columns in front, overlooking the village, with 26 acres of land, a young bearing orchard, with a variety of fruit, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, &c. It will be sold on very reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of ALLEN, on the premises, or of HENRY E. CORNWELL, Hempstead.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FOR SALE OR to let, furnished or unfurnished, at Fordham, a genteel house and two and a half acres of land. The house is 45 feet by 50, is in complete order, within half a mile of the Fordham station, and commands a beautiful prospect. The place is worthy the attention of any one desiring a residence in the country in the immediate vicinity of New-York.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island.—The beautiful cottages situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; large, well cultivated gardens, with a great variety of fruit and shade trees; also a good farm house and barn near the house and stable, for the purpose of keeping cows. Enquire, Edg. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, commanding a fine view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 261 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE at Westchester, opposite Throg's Neck, and within a short distance of the Sound. The dwelling is large and commodious, with handsome grounds attached, and surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees. There are six acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and every part of the property is in complete order. It is easy of access to the City by Harlem Railroad. For particulars, inquire of P. R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT country-seat near Fort Hamilton, consisting of 5 acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit and supplied with all kinds of choice fruit, &c. &c. Splendid mansion, barn, hothouse, &c., and having about 300 feet water front. Scenery picturesque and delightful, the view of the bay and ocean, within a few rods of Greenwood cars. Apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, AT Rye Neck, and within a short distance of the Sound. The house contains ten rooms, and surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees. There are about 2½ acres of land in a high state of cultivation. It is 20 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 20 and 21 Gold-st.

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TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A very convenient house in the central and most desirable portion of the village; overlooks the Hudson; has 10 rooms, cistern, water, gas, hot-house, out-buildings, and fruit trees; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going West. Inquire of SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, No. 20 Wall-st., office 23, or of H. W. BASHFORD, Yonkers.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT, NEAR 3D-AV., between 86th and 87th-sts., Brooklyn, consisting of a large and convenient dwelling house, out-buildings, and several acres of land, orchard, &c., all in complete order. Possession given immediately. Inquire of KING & KELLUM, architects, No. 179 Broadway, New-York, or corner of Fulton and Orange-sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY HOUSE at Fort Washington, a handsome cottage, containing 12 rooms, besides the cellars; piazza on three sides; views unsurpassed. Location perfectly healthful and within 3 minutes' walk of the station. Rent $600. Inquire of O'GORMAN & WILSON, No. 34 William-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 30 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the farm, which will be sold low, will be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, with all the advantages for sailing, hunting and fishing. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 4 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences, with 2 or 3¼ acres of land, on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

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LIST OF GIFTS.
Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Cameo Sets, Ear-Rings, Breastpins, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Rings, Gonom Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, etc., etc.!
Catalogues, with explanations, sent gratis to any address, upon application.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada.
EVANS & CO.
Principal store No. 577 Broadway,
Lafarge Building.

REMOVAL.—BLAKE & VAN RIPER, MANUfacturers of mosquito netting, foundation muslins, book muslins, &c., have removed from their old stand, No. 4 Cedar-st., to a more convenient location for their numerous customers, to No. 20 Ann-st.

REMOVAL.—HENRY ROBINSON HAS REmoved his office from No. 235 Front-st., to his yard Nos. 204, 206, 206 14th-st., and Nos. 219, 221, and 223 15th-st., East River.

LEES & WALLER HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 9 South William-st., to No. 79 Beaver-st., corner Hanover.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A SPECULATION.—4,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE FOR CASH AND DRY-GOODS.—These are splendid grazing and farming lands, situated in Laporte County, Ind. Laporte County is the best in the State, and Laporte, the county seat, has a population of about 5,000. These lands are only about 13 miles south of Don Pratte, where land is now worth from $175 to $150 per acre. At the price which these lands will now be sold, the purchaser cannot fail to realize a fortune on the advance which must inevitably take place. Two important lines of railroad run through these lands. Address C. R M., care of S. R. CRITTENDEN & CO., Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Aldermen.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman CLANCY, President, in the chair. The first paper offered was the following:

TO THE HONORABLE,

The undersigned, members of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, respectfully present the following:

That they cordially reaffirm and reiterate the sentiments which were conveyed by this Board relative to the acts of the Legislature passed at the last session of that body, and the control of the government of this City, and the control of the Legislature in the appointment of officers in important branches of enterprise as having been framed in a spirit evincing a total disregard and disdainful defiance of the wishes and rights of our people.

That the present unanimity against those laws as being passed upon us at a time when this City and other large cities were visited by a pestilence, equally interested with us in the matters to which the evils of deposits into reservoirs by the State authority have arisen, with purely local concerns, are not adequately represented by the Legislature in proportion to population; and are therefore left at the mercy of an unrepresented, preponderance of representation from other portions of the State. And whether those laws are for their known invalidity or not, we solemnly protest against them as containing an unjust aggression tending to produce an irreconcilable feud, destructive of all harmony and good brotherhood, and calculated to drive our community to direct its energies to effect a disruption and division of the State.

We feel most especially at this time against the "Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed [illegible] 1857, because we do not believe it means the will of the people of this City, or any the smallest portion of them, for it is obnoxious to them as it is unacceptable to their Common Council, because it did not originate with them nor with any executive department of their City, and was obtained through the influence of party politics, by which many honest patriots in which may be traced much of the evils of late years we have been afflicted, and particularly because it permits that the Legislature may with impunity change the entire form and fabric of our local government, under pressure of party politics, without any submission to the people for their acceptance of an entirely different system, and compel our acceptance of an entirely different system, under pressure of amending the old, without any submission to the people for their